TRADE AND INDUSTRY

1 June 1972 Volume 7 No 9 10p

European Communities customs procedures: New arrangements for Process Inwards and Same State Relief

Certificates of origin: issuing bodies

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New arrangements for Process Inwards and Same State Relief

This is one of a series of articles on Customs aspects of accession to the European Communities. At this stage the views expressed must be considered to be provisional, depending in particular upon the enactment of the European Communities Bill at present before Parliament.

Changes in UK arrangements

Current reliefs from duty on imported goods intended for re-export are:

(a) **Process Inwards** (relief under the Process (Temporary Importation) Regulations 1958).

(b) **Drawback** (under Section 9 of the Import Duties Act 1958).

(c) **Section 7** (relief under Section 7 of the Import Duties Act 1958).

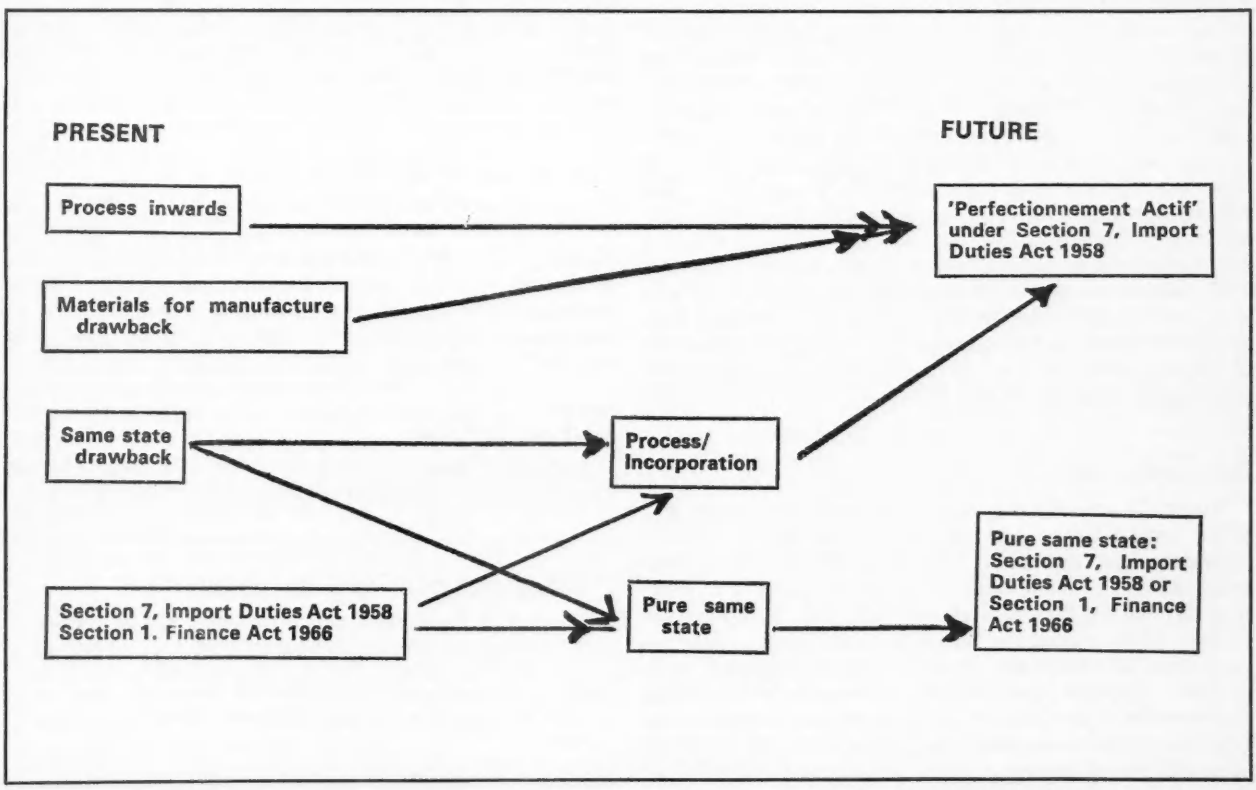
(d) **Equivalence** (relief under Section 1 of the Finance Act 1966).

After accession to the European Economic Community these four reliefs would be merged into two: a new process inwards relief conforming with a harmonised EEC system known in French as 'Perfectionnement Actif', and 'pure same state' relief for goods exported in exactly the same state as imported.

Goods which are imported for any kind of processing or manufacture, including incorporation and assembly, would come under the new process inwards arrangements. Only goods which are not operated on in any way in this country, other than for re-packing, would come within the 'pure same state' arrangements. The process inwards arrangements would also be available as a means of allowing relief from agricultural levy for goods of a kind subject to this charge.

The legal basis for relief in respect of imported goods which are to be re-exported either after process or in the same state is intended to be an amended Section 7 of the Import Duties Act. Where, however, relief is on the basis of full equivalence (ie where the imported goods on which relief is allowed are not themselves re-exported but are replaced by other equivalent goods), it is intended that there should be two legal provisions operating in parallel. Section 7 of the Import Duties Act (amended as proposed by the European Communities Bill) would provide for relief when the equivalent goods are subject to any kind of process or incorporation before exportation, but Section 1 of the Finance Act 1966 will be retained to provide for relief in 'pure same state' cases where goods equivalent to the imported goods themselves are exported.

It is proposed to revoke as from July 1, 1973 all drawback orders and the Process (Temporary Importation) Regulations 1958. The connection between present arrangements and proposed future arrangements is shown diagrammatically below.


PRESENT
FUTURE
Process inwards
Materials for manufacture drawback
Same state drawback
Section 7, Import Duties Act 1958 Section 1, Finance Act 1966
Process/ Incorporation
Pure same state
'Perfectionnement Actif' under Section 7, Import Duties Act 1958
Pure same state: Section 7, Import Duties Act 1958 or Section 1, Finance Act 1966

The EEC arrangements for 'Perfectionnement Actif' are contained in Directive No. 69/73 (published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office in Part 5 of the pre-accession series of English texts of the secondary legislation of the European Communities). (A Directive is a Community Instrument which prescribes the end results to be achieved by Member States whilst leaving national authorities free to determine the form and methods to be employed.) Broadly speaking, Directive 69/73 permits Member States to grant temporary imports relief on goods for processing only where it will promote the export trade without conflicting with the essential interests of Community producers of the goods involved. In general each application has to be considered on its merits, as is the case at present with Section 7 relief. This will apply from July 1, 1973 but arrangements are likely to be made with the Department of Trade and Industry for the issue of some 'general authorisations' to enable relief to be granted automatically in certain cases (eg goods imported for repair and re-export). Arrangements will also be made to allow relief automatically under Section 7 for stocks of goods held on June 30, 1973 of a class covered by the existing Drawback Orders.

Security

Directive 69/73 requires 'Perfectionnement Actif' relief to be granted on a duty remission basis with security given by cash deposit or by other means of duty suspension (in practice under bond or guarantee). Existing provisions where duty is paid outright at importation and subsequently refunded at exportation (as is the case with drawback and some categories of Section 7 relief) are therefore unacceptable. It is proposed to phase out Section 7 'Perfectionnement Actif' relief by repayment by December 31, 1974.

Prior application

One result of the granting of relief by remission is that application for 'Perfectionnement Actif' relief will not be acceptable if made in respect of goods which have already been imported and cleared by HM Customs and Excise for home use. Goods covered by a general authorisation will also have to be entered for relief at importation. When the goods are to be transferred from one person to another in this country application for relief should be made by all the parties involved. Importers and suppliers dealing with duty remitted goods on a continuing basis will be granted, wherever possible, authorities covering receipts over a period of time. The only way in which relief could be allowed if goods which have been cleared for home use are exported after process is by admitting a further consignment of the same goods for relief under 'anticipation equivalence' (see below).

Equivalence

Under the amendments expected to be made to Section 7 of the Import Duties Act, equivalence relief may be allowed on imported goods which are 'like' the materials or components entering into the composition of the exported goods. In practice this means that equivalence relief can be considered whenever the exported goods have been derived from materials or components which are identical with the imported goods in kind, physical qualities and technical characteristics. 'Anticipation equivalence', ie relief on imported goods when products made from equivalent goods have already been exported, will be allowed.

Catalysts, etc

Another innovation with 'Perfectionnement Actif' relief will be its provision for granting relief not only on materials and components but also on certain imported goods which are used up wholly or partly in the production or testing of goods for export (eg catalysts, accelerators, retarders). Fuels, lubricants, equipment and tools are, however, excluded from this provision.

Exportation

After the end of the transitional period (ie from July 1, 1977) relief would be restricted to goods exported to a destination outside the Community unless the goods are going to a Community country for further processing. The deposit of goods in warehouse for exportation is regarded as equivalent to exportation. (For the special provisions enabling 'Perfectionnement Actif' goods to be exported to Community countries during the transitional period see a future article in this series on 'Compensatory Levy'.)

Customs control under 'Perfectionnement Actif'

It is intended that applications for 'Perfectionnement Actif' relief will be dealt with by local Customs offices, who will consult the Department of Trade and Industry or the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food as necessary in cases where no 'general authorisations' are in existence. Where relief is granted, the control of the system will be similar to that of the present Section 7 category A control. In cases where not all the goods entered are for export, but where a proportion can be earmarked for export on a statistical basis, it is hoped in most cases to replace the standing deposit at present required to cover the home-use diversions by a system of entering an estimated proportion of imported goods to home use. This estimated percentage will be open to periodic review and adjustment. Special control schemes will probably be devised in the more complicated cases but Section 7 (if amended as proposed) will give scope to determine the duty payable on home-use diversions. Waste sold on the home market will be chargeable with the appropriate duty (if any) to which it is liable in the form of waste.

'Pure same state' goods

The EEC members have not yet harmonised their procedures for giving relief to pure same state goods, so the United Kingdom will be free for the time being to operate its own relief procedures. It will be possible to grant relief by repayment or remission under Section 7 of the Import Duties Act 1958. In either case it will be necessary to make application for relief to the local customs office.

Public notice

A Public Notice explaining the proposed changes in more detail will become available at Customs offices in due course.

Reprints of 'T & I' articles

Reprints of *Trade and Industry* articles should be ordered within one week of publication from: Director of Publications (PI), HMSO, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN. Reprints cost £3 for 250 copies of a page or part-page, plus 25p for each additional 125 copies; carriage extra.

Lord Limerick discusses financial services for exporters

'WHILE is is not necessary for me to stress the importance of the role of finance in relation to exports, it may be useful to consider how effective are the 'financial services available to exporters', said Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, addressing a Forum on Export Finance at the London Chamber of Commerce on May 23.

A recent CBI Survey showed that 'for every 166 cases of firms who listed likely difficulties over obtaining export orders, only 11 mentioned credit or finance as being one of the most important factors', he said.

Lord Limerick pointed out that this compared with 'sixty-five who expected difficulty over prices' and a similar number who thought their efforts would 'be hampered by either quota or import licensing restrictions, or political or economic conditions in overseas markets'. This does not mean that there are 'no longer any problems over export finance' he said, but it does suggest that 'the problems are manageable'.

A 'significant example' of the results obtained by the combination of banking and other financial skills was, he said, 'the major change in the basis and source of fixed rate export credit announced by the Minister of Trade on March 15.

'For many years the old fixed rate scheme had proved valuable to exporters of goods, on medium and longer term credit but, as time went by, difficulties increased both for the banks and the authorities. It must be remembered that the original fixed date of 5½ per cent per annum represented a reasonable average of recent five-year rates when it was set.

'Market rates then rose quickly and substantially, and it was never a valid long-term assumption that the difference should be borne by the shareholders of the clearing and Scottish banks.'

Lord Limerick said that these difficulties 'lead to a joint working party at the end of last year on which the Clearing Banks, Bank of England and the interested Government departments were all represented'. He added that RTI and ECGD were involved in this exercise mainly in 'the role of customers', and to 'speak for the exporters'.

Lord Limerick paid tribute to the skill and ingenuity of the Clearing Banks, the Bank of England and the Treasury in formulating 'a highly sophisticated scheme to put fixed rate finance for exports on to a long term basis'. He also acknowledged that the working party had the benefit of expert advice from organisations and from individuals experienced in this field and that a 'significant contribution' was that put forward for an 'equalisation of interest rates', which was incorporated in the refinancing arrangements.

The new agreement has 'three main features', said Lord Limerick:

'First. the exporter obtains an interest rate close to market rates, which should be competitive with the export rates on offer in other major exporting countries.

'Second, this rate may be changed by the Government as circumstances require; the banks will no longer be tied to a fixed rate of return on their lending but will enjoy a variable rate which follows the market, with an equalisation fund operating in the middle.

'Third, the Government has accepted a substantial share of the burden of financing through the arrangements under which ECGD will refinance lending by the clearing banks in excess of the amounts they have agreed to retain.

'Under these arrangements the exporter will continue to deal with his bank for fixed rate finance,' said Lord Limerick, while 'the services of ECGD have been increased by adding this substantial banking function.'

Speaking as one who has spent the greater part of the past 14 years in the financing of trade I would like to state my conviction that 'the subsidising of credit rates is almost never the right way to sell exports', he said. 'Goods and services should sell on quality, price, delivery dates and technical backup'. Our financial institutions must provide 'a technical service second to none—we lead the world in this technical expertise, and in evolving the new methods to keep it ahead—but as regards rates, from a national interest point of view, we want to be in line with other countries.

'There may be valid arguments, connected with debt burdens in developing countries, for giving soft credit in certain cases, but this argument is quite distinct from the general proposition.'

In conclusion Lord Limerick referred to the new opportunities that would 'arise from closer association with other countries of the EEC. These will include, not only direct sales opportunities, but also opportunities for joint marketing schemes, including joint export projects to the rest of the world.

'These may hold out attractive possibilities, but will also produce new problems, not least in co-ordinating suitable arrangements for credit and finance.

'ECGD already has some experience in setting up parallel cover for major joint projects in consultation with the main European credit insurers. Technical methods have also been devised for dealing with the situation where one member of the selling consortium is willing to act as sole principal in contracting with the buyer.

'When we become members of EEC, development in this field will receive an extra impetus,' Lord Limerick said.

'Eventually, one might envisage a consortium of European credit insurers, working through the agency of the existing national organisations, with integrated arrangements for export finance. Immediately, however, ECGD stands ready to give all the advice and help it can in arranging practical backing for joint projects of this kind.' He added that our forthcoming accession to the EEC was 'the most important single event in British Commercial history and that the lowering of tariffs and removal of certain other non-tariff trade barriers to create a European "home market" five times the size of our own, produced a unique opportunity.'

TUC leaders meet John Davies and new DTI ministerial team

CONTINUING his discussions between the DTI and the TUC, Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, on May 23, met a delegation of leading TUC officials, drawn from the Economic Committee and the Industrial and Scientific Developments Committee, which included Mr. George Smith, Chairman of the General Council, and Mr. Victor Feather, the General Secretary.

Mr. Davies took the opportunity of introducing his new ministerial team which consisted of Mr. Michael Noble (Minister for Trade), Mr. Tom Boardman (Minister for Industry), Mr. Christopher Chataway (Minister for Industrial Development), and Mr. Cranley Onslow (Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Aerospace), representing Mr. Michael Heseltine (Minister for Aerospace) who was abroad. Sir Antony Part (Permanent Secretary), Mr. J. Rampton (Secretary, Industrial Development), Mr. K. J. Griffin, an Industrial Adviser who is a union official on secondment to the Department, were also present.

The meeting discussed in some detail the White Paper on industrial and Regional Development (Cmnd. 4942), and the recently published Industry Bill. Mr. Chataway explained the objectives of the Industrial Development Executive and the purposes of the Bill which is intended to enable industry, and the assisted areas, to adapt in a rapidly changing economic and commercial environment.

On the basis of a paper on World Trade Policies and Prospects submitted by the TUC, Mr. Noble opened a discussion on current and future trading patterns and relationships which included the growing area of preferential trade within Western Europe and the trade restrictions imposed by Japan. Mr. Davies referred to his coming visit to Tokyo (May 30-June 4), and said he would be raising with Japanese Ministers the concern of British industry about the concentration of the Japanese export effort in certain fields.

Both sides agreed that the exchange of views had been useful and that similar meetings would continue at Ministerial and official levels.

Note

Accompanying Mr. Smith and Mr. Feather in the TUC delegation were: Mr. F. Howell (Transport and General Workers Union), Mr. J. Peel (National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers), and Mr. F. Chapple (Electrical Electronic Telecommunication Union/Plumbing Trades Union).

Since his appointment Mr. Davies, and other DTI Ministers, have had a number of meetings with the TUC and individual trade unions about the work of the Department. This series is continuing and a number of further meetings on various subjects have already been arranged.

Mr. Michael Noble (left), Minister for Trade, pictured at the Department of Trade and Industry with Senor Padilla Segura, chairman of Altos Hornos, the largest steel company in Mexico. Senor Segura was in Britain for discussions with the British steel industry and steel equipment makers.

Secretary of State to announce £50 million offer of ECGD credit facilities for Iran

ON the eve of his departure for Iran and Japan, Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said the object of his visit to Iran, at the invitation of the Iranian Government, was to stimulate two-way trade and investment between Iran and the United Kingdom.

Referring to British exports Mr. Davies said:

'I propose to discuss credit facilities that will be available with the support of ECGD for financing Iran's imports from the UK. In particular I intend to make a specific offer directly linked to major projects included within Iran's development plans. ECGD is willing to provide such facilities supporting finance for the purchase of UK capital goods for major projects up to a total of £50 million. The projects would be agreed with the Iranian Authorities. The offer relates to contracts over the next two years or so.

'The figure of £50 million will not necessarily be an upper limit to the credit facilities we shall be able to provide for major development projects but in itself it is a very substantial offer which is clear evidence of our desire to contribute to their success. I am sure that the offer will be welcomed by the Iranian authorities and will allow British trade with this valuable market to continue to flourish.'

Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, has been continuing his visits to the regions, with particular regard to his special responsibility for small firms. On the left he is at the factory of Lyte Industries Ltd., Rogerstone, Newport, Monmouthshire, manufacturers of aluminium ladders and fire escapes. He is seen with Mr. D. H. Abel, director of the firm; Miss. S. M. Cohen, of the DTI Small Firms Division; and Dr. D. H. Matthews, director and secretary of Lyte Industries. The picture on the right shows the Minister at the Melbourn (Cambridgeshire) headquarters of the Neve Group of Companies, manufacturers of audio control equipment. Mr. Rupert Neve, group chairman, is explaining the controls of a sound mixing console for the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. Many of the firm's consoles are exported.

Today (June 1) Mr. Grant, is to open the English Tourist Board annual conference during a one-day visit to the West Midlands. Mr. Grant will then go on to Birmingham for informal talks with representatives of business and industry in the region before holding discussions with the staff of the Department's Regional Office in Birmingham on industrial development matters.

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Expansion on industrial estates

THE English Industrial Estates Corporation have announced that work is about to start on the construction of a 20,000 sq. ft. advance factory for the Department of Trade and Industry on the Heasandford Industrial Estate, near Burnley, Lancs. Work should begin almost immediately and the factory should be ready for occupation by the end of the year.

A unit of this size would normally be expected to give employment to about 80 people.

The Department of Trade and Industry are financing a land clearance and development scheme at Hirwaun Industrial Estate to prepare about 50 acres of land ready for future factories. The Welsh Industrial Estates Corporation, who administer the Hirwaun Estate as agents for the DTI, have awarded a contract for the work which is due for completion by next spring.

The land adjoins the northern side of the new Heads of the Valleys road extension now under construction. This new road passes through Hirwaun Industrial Estate, whose industries will therefore enjoy fast transport links eastward to the motorway systems and westward to Neath and Swansea. The industries already on the Estate provide employment for more than 3,500 people and the new land clearance will prepare for further growth.

Government to finance study of industrial benefits of offshore oil and gas developments

THE setting up of a detailed, Government-financed study into the expanding market for goods and services required to exploit oil and gas discoveries off the coasts of Britain was announced by the Minister for Industrial Development, Mr. Christopher Chataway, in Parliament on May 24.

The study is designed to identify the opportunities for participation by British industry, with particular reference to Scotland and the other assisted areas. It is expected to be completed by the autumn and will be undertaken by International Management and Engineering Group of Britain Ltd. (IMEG) on behalf of the DTI and the Central Policy Review Staff.

The announcement was in a Written Answer to a question about the detailed examination of the market for goods and services resulting from the North Sea oil discoveries and the identification of ways in which British industry may secure the maximum possible benefits from these developments.

Mr. Chataway said: 'The Department of Trade and Industry and the Central Policy Review Staff jointly have recently appointed International Management and Engineering Group of Britain Ltd. to study the expanding market for goods and services arising from the North Sea oil discoveries. The study will be concerned with the equipment, materials, components and contracting and other services required for the exploration, development and production of hydrocarbons on the Continental Shelf up to 1985 and beyond, and will assess the potential scope for British industry to participate in this market. The desirability of encouraging the manufacture of the equipment, together with the setting up of appropriate contracting facilities, in Scotland and the other assisted areas, will be borne especially in mind. The study should be completed by the autumn.'

Note

The study will cover the North Sea and other likely future areas on the European Continental Shelf and elsewhere from which demand for these goods and services might be expected to come.

It will be concerned with the demand for equipment needed for the exploration, production and initial processing of hydrocarbons—including rigs, pipelines, wellhead equipment, compressor stations, shore end works, communications and transportation of equipment and men—and for the various methods of bringing hydrocarbons ashore, eg by pipeline, underwater storage, artificial islands and ships.

It will also include consideration of both the contracting and engineering services and the specialised skills required for the future; and the technology needed to support industrial innovation, including research and development aspects, will be examined.

The consultants propose to visit companies and other organisations to discuss their present and future plans and activities in these fields.

The results of this study should enable the Government to assess more precisely the possibilities of increasing UK participation in the supply of goods and services to the oil and gas industries.

Liverpool and Manchester were the centres of a recent regional visit by Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development. He is seen at Speke Airport with Mrs. Phyllis James, Regional Director for the North West of the DTI Industrial Development Executive. At Liverpool the Minister met the Merseyside Unemployment Advisory Committee and at Manchester the North West Industrial Development Association. At both centres the Minister also saw representatives of local authorities and of the press. (Photograph by courtesy of 'Liverpool Daily Post.')

Mr. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry, at the East Midlands Gas Board grid control centre during a tour of Leicestershire gas industry centres. Left to right: Mr. R. C. McVickers, DTI Director (Industry), East Midlands Region; Mr. Boardman; Mr. K. L. Pearce, chairman of Emgas; and Mr. J. S. Drabble, Emgas area transmission and production engineer.

Ministers in Concorde overseas tour

Two Government Ministers, Earl Jellicoe, Lord Privy Seal, and Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace, are to fly in Concorde 002 during the supersonic airliner's forthcoming major overseas demonstration tour.

Mr. and Mrs. Heseltine will board the Concorde on June 2 at Fairford for the first stage of the tour to Athens and Tehran. On June 4, the Minister will accompany the Shah of Persia on a demonstration flight. The Minister and his wife will then go on to Bahrein, Bombay, Bangkok and Singapore.

Lord and Lady Jellicoe will join the demonstration tour at Singapore to fly in the Concorde on June 11 to Tokyo where the aircraft will be demonstrated during its four-day stay in Japan. Lord Jellicoe will call on interested members of the Japanese Government and see airline representatives.

After a stop in Manila, they will arrive in the Concorde in Sydney on June 17 and will visit Canberra and Melbourne during their stay in Australia. Lord Jellicoe will call on the Prime Minister, Mr. William McMahon, the Minister for Civil Aviation, Senator Cotton, and other Government and Opposition members. He will call also on the management of Qantas.

Lord and Lady Jellicoe will depart from Melbourne on June 23 by Concorde and will travel to Singapore before leaving the tour to return to London.

Safety in navigation

OPENING the Conference on Marine Traffic Engineering at the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington on May 24, Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, said there was increasing concern about the safety of navigation not only in the Dover Strait but in crowded waters generally.

'The tragic incidents of recent years, indeed of recent weeks, have demonstrated in the starkest fashion the appalling consequences of the strandings and collisions which in high risk areas are only too likely to occur,' he said. 'This Conference is evidence of awareness on the part of everyone involved that as the problem grows and circumstances change, our thinking must be adapted to embrace new concepts.

'The Government, at IMCO and elsewhere, has consistently supported moves to increase the safety of navigation. The introduction of traffic separation schemes is one example of developments in this field. In addition, the Department of Trade and Industry has appointed consultants to study the possibilities of a more comprehensive Marine Traffic System for shipping in the English Channel. They will be presenting their recommendations to us very shortly, and I am sure it is everyone's wish to see something positive achieved as quickly as possible.'

Dear Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

Consignment of Anderson Thermoglas pipeline protective outerwrapping being loaded for export to Algeria, part of a £100,000 order from Willbros Ltd., the main contractors acting for Sonatrach, the Algerian Government authority in charge of transporting liquified hydrocarbon. Thermoglas is a reinforced glass-fibre tissue base outerwrap with an asphalt impregnant, manufactured by D. Anderson & Son Ltd., Stretford, Manchester (a member of the BRB Industries Group) to form part of a system for the protection of steel pipelines against corrosion and against mechanical damage in laying and subsequent soil movement. The pipeline to be protected is 800 km long and runs from the Sahara Desert to the coast at Arzew.

CAA approves low UK/Australia one-way air fares

THE Civil Aviation Authority has formally approved the implementation of a £196 one-way fare between the UK and Australia. This follows the inability of the IATA airlines to reach agreement on this fare. The airlines are being informed accordingly.

The £196 one-way fare relates to flights between London and Sydney/Melbourne via the Eastern Hemisphere. Other one-way fares are approved for flights via the Pacific between London and Sydney/Melbourne (£204.40) and via the Eastern Hemisphere to other Australian points.

CAA licensing decisions

The Civil Aviation Authority has granted applications by Lloyd International Airways Ltd. for services Stansted-Oakland (optional)-Los Angeles, and by Britannia Airways Ltd. for a service Los Angeles-Luton.

British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstract 1886-1968

This unique standard work of reference brings together all the main series of official statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and its predecessors since 1886, plus some for even earlier years.
It contains 389 pages of tables and 50 pages of text and the subjects covered are wage rates, earnings, hours of work, retail prices, employment, unemployment, vacancies, family expenditure, industrial accidents, and disputes, membership of trade unions, labour costs and output per head. This will be a most valuable source-book for everyone concerned with the study and formulation of economic policies. £7 (by post £7.24)

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HMSO

Government publications can be bought from the Government Bookshops in London (Post orders to P/O Box 569, SE1 9NH), Belfast, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers

BOAC to order five Concordes: Minister's statement on structure of Airways Board

MR. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace, made the following statement on the present and future structure of the Airways Board and on Concorde in the House of Commons on May 25.

'As the House will know, there has been a sharp decline in the profitability of world airlines in the last three years. The two British Air Corporations, BOAC and BEA, have stood up well—and better than most—to the strains of traffic recession and cost inflation. But despite timely adjustments they have not been able to insulate their undertakings from a world recession.

'The two Corporations have been taking vigorous action to meet a changing world situation. The short-term outlook is difficult thanks to capacity out-running demand throughout the world. The longer-term outlook, though brighter, presents many uncertainties. The old distinction between scheduled and charter services is becoming blurred and the airlines have to meet the growing demand for low-cost travel. All this is happening at a time when costs are rising with inflation. It is impossible to tell now how far there will be satisfactory world agreement on fare structures. We are seeking to meet the reasonable needs of the travelling public, while enabling the airlines to achieve a proper return on their capital.

Important equipment decisions

'Both airlines are facing important equipment decisions. In BEA's case there is the selection of a wide-bodied aircraft—an important task facing the Corporation and its parent Airways Board. The Board's appraisal is being pressed forward urgently.

'For BOAC there is the need to expand their subsonic fleet and, of course, the great challenge of Concorde. The Government, having weighed all the relevant investment considerations, believes that an investment in Concorde is in the interests of the country and the travelling public and that BOAC should lead the world in the introduction of civil supersonic flight. This being so, I am glad to tell the House that BOAC are today announcing that they will shortly place an order for five Concordes for use on a major part of their route network. The investment in these aircraft with spares and associated equipment will be £115 million at estimated 1974 prices. This purchase has been endorsed by the British Airways Board and I have given my approval. The whole House is aware that in the pioneering of any radical departure in types of aircraft there are bound to be financial risks. With supersonic flying many of these uncertainties are at present quite unquantifiable and indeed some are outside airlines' control. The Government will of course do all they can at the appropriate time ro ensure the successful operation of Concorde on BOAC's chosen routes.

A capital structure to meet 'challenging uncertainties'

'The Air Corporations will be faced, like other major world airlines, with a number of challenging uncertainties over the next few years, of which Concorde is only one. It is the Government's task to provide the British Airways Board with a capital structure which will enable it to meet this challenge. We have in particular to give the Board a sensible debt-equity ratio having regard to that existing in foreign airlines.

'The Board's present debt-to-equity ratio, being 66:34, is considerably higher than is normal in world airlines. I consider a ratio of around 35:65 to 50:50 would be appropriate for the Board. To achieve this range the Government have decided that the requirements of the Board for new external capital will be met in the next two or three years by means of issues of public dividend capital, under Section 43 of the Act, to a total of approximately £200 million; that this facility will be available for refinancing existing debt as it matures as well as for financing new capital projects; and that the ratio will be maintained within the range thereafter by means of further issues of public dividend capital to finance a part of the Board's capital expenditure.

'I have also agreed that the Government will be prepared to review the financial position periodically with the Board in the light of the outcome of the Board's operations and of the conditions prevailing in international civil aviation at the time; and,if necessary, to take steps to ensure that the Board maintains a sound financial performance. It would, of course, be perfectly open to the BAB to refer in their published reports and accounts to the way in which various assumptions made at the time of their equipment purchases had worked out in practice.

'The Board are now reviewing the forward plans of the two Corporations and it would be premature to set a target before the new Board had done their work. It is my intention, therefore, to announce a realistic but nevertheless demanding target in the autumn.

'Finally, I should like to express my appreciation to the British Airways Board and to the boards of the two Corporations and their staffs for their efforts to expand the British share of world aviation markets on a profitable basis and to BOAC for all that they have done over a long period to bring the Concorde order to fruition. I am sure the House will wish the Airways Board, BOAC and BEA well at the beginning of what promises to be an important and exciting era in British civil aviation.'

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified

Number	Grantee	Subject matter
May 15, 1972		
966,690	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Telecommunication exchange systems
1,054,839	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Lifting mechanism
1,089,580	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Method for impregnating superconducting magnetic coils
1,105,078	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Transfer system for a hot cell
1,108,930	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Apparatus for continuous casting of refractory metallic materials
1,109,025	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Control rod actuating mechanism
1,111,362	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	A damping centering bearing for a rotating shaft
1,111,691	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Apparatus for effecting the harmonic analysis of a function
1,111,959	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Method for the electronic regulation of a plutonium extraction battery
1,114,368	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique and Francais du Petrole des Carburants et Lubrifiants	Electrode and method of fabrication
1,123,939	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Ultrasonic apparatus for measuring the position of a liquid level

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above Patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting Licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. ARMITAGE
Comptroller

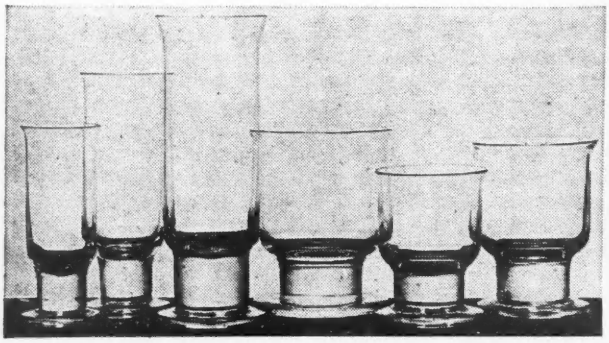
New weighing machine regulations

NEW amending Regulations for weighing machines converted to metric and for metric spring balances were published on May 25. In general, the new Regulations permit weighing machines converted from imperial to metric to be accepted by Weights and Measures Inspectors to the tolerances applicable before conversion.

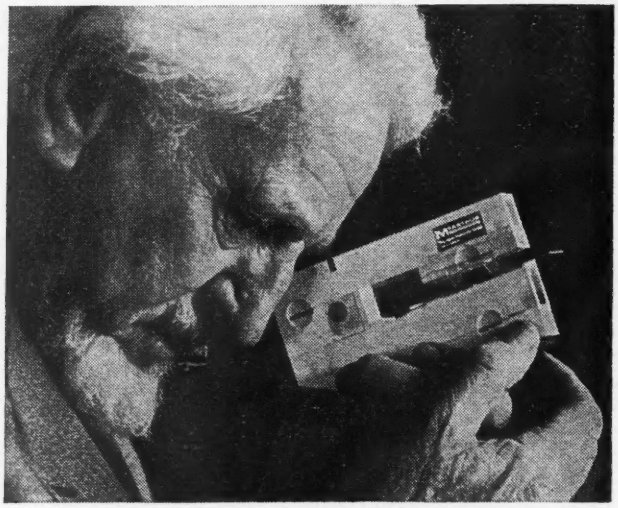
Both imperial and metric spring balances for use for trade in the UK may now be manufactured without any limitation on their capacity. Hitherto such machines could only be manufactured in a limited range of capacities.

The new Regulations are the Weights and Measures (Amendment) Regulations 1972 (SI 1972 No. 767).

Duke of Edinburgh's Design prizes



The Bulldog service of wine and beer glasses designed by Mr. Frank Thrower of Dartington Glass Ltd.



Inventor Dr. John McArthur with the Open University microscope.

A COMPACT microscope—5 in. × 3 in. × 1 in.—described by the Design Council as 'revolutionary' has won a special Duke of Edinburgh Design prize. For the first time two prizes have been awarded, the other going to a range of kitchen and table glasses designed by Mr. Frank Thrower of Dartington Glass Ltd.

The microscope is the design of 70-year-old Dr. John McArthur, and was produced for the Open University. Based on an earlier model evolved over a lifetime, the University's model was produced in prototype only three weeks after Dr. McArthur was approached.

The size of the microscope makes it ideal for field use, it has almost automatic focusing, the image is seen right-way up but reversed, and the objective lens can never touch the slide. It has a three-position switch which allows light to shine straight into the condenser, while light from in front of the microscope enters via a mirror. Battery-powered illumination is also included, and in the home a transformer can be used.

The body is moulded in white ABS plastics, and the standard version is equipped with a ×10 eyepiece and two objectives mounted (×8 and ×20) on a sliding carrier. The Open University has put the microscope on to the market now at £15.50, and two additional models (one with ×80, ×200, and ×400 objectives, and one for petrological and crystal work) are being announced. Makers are Scientific Optics Ltd., Ponswood Industrial Estate, Hastings.

The Dartington glass range is earning export orders of £500,000 annually. It makes a major contribution, says the Design Council, in re-establishing the English tradition for bold, heavy clear glasses, a tradition which goes back several hundred years. Designer Frank Thrower is the company's marketing director.

Prizes amounting to £3,550 to winners of the National Westminster Bank 'Young Exporter Award for 1971' were presented in London last week by Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade. First prize for an export achievement by an individual was shared by Mr. Leonard Biggs (left) and Miss Gisela Burg (centre), who each received £750. Mr. Biggs is an overseas applications engineer at Petters Ltd., a Hawker Siddeley Diesels company. Against international competition he worked with Galt Equipment Ltd., Canada, in producing an air-cooled diesel engine for powering a container heater unit in an application using the exhaust and cooling air flow from the engine. Miss Burg, who is the first woman to receive the award during the five years of the competition, is director of Expotus Ltd., a company which she formed in 1967 to supply an export marketing service for smaller companies in the audio industry. In 1971 she was responsible for export sales of £150,000 with the help of only a part-time typist. She achieved this through personal contact with agents in 28 countries. Winner of the first prize of £1,000 for an export achievement by the leader of a group effort went to Mr. Trevor Hick (right), sales director for Platt-Longclose Dyeing Machinery, Leeds. He led a sales team which established a new market in the United States and won over 50 per cent of total exports. Second prize in the group leader section went to Mr. John Farnhill for sales and promotion of oceanographic equipment for Plessey Assemblies, Upminster.

Certificates of origin: issuing bodies

THE following organisations have been designated by the United Kingdom Government for the purpose of issuing certificates of origin under Article 11 of the International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs formalities 1923 and the European Free Trade Areas Convention:

Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce
Ayr Chamber of Commerce

Barnsley & District Chamber of Commerce
Batley & Birstall Chamber of Commerce
Birkenhead Chamber of Commerce
Birmingham Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Blackburn & District Chamber of Commerce
Bolton & District Chamber of Commerce
Boston & District Chamber of Commerce
Bradford Chamber of Commerce
Brighton & Hove Chamber of Commerce & Trade
Bristol Chamber of Commerce & Shipping
Burnley & District Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Burton upon Trent & District Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Bury & District Chamber of Commerce

Cardiff Chamber of Commerce
Carlisle Chamber of Commerce
*Chester & North Wales Chamber of Commerce
*Chesterfield Chamber of Commerce
Colchester and District Chamber of Trade & Commerce
Coventry Chamber of Commerce
Croydon Chamber of Commerce

Derby & Derbyshire Chamber of Commerce
Dewsbury Chamber of Commerce
Doncaster Chamber of Commerce
Dudley & District Chamber of Commerce
Dundee Chamber of Commerce

Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce & Manufactures
Exeter & District Chamber of Commerce

Forth Valley Chamber of Commerce (Falkirk)

Glasgow Chamber of Commerce
Gloucester & County Chamber of Commerce
Goole Chamber of Commerce & Shipping
*Grantham Chamber of Commerce
Great Grimsby Chamber of Commerce & Shipping
Great Yarmouth Chamber of Commerce
Greenock Chamber of Commerce & Manufactures

Halifax & District Chamber of Commerce
Huddersfield & Spen Valley Chamber of Commerce
Hull Chamber of Commerce & Shipping

Ipswich Chamber of Commerce & Shipping
Isle of Man Chamber of Commerce (Douglas)
Isle of Wight Chamber of Commerce (Newport)

Jersey Chamber of Commerce (St. Helier)

Kendal & District Incorporated Chamber of Commerce & Manufactures
Kidderminster Chamber of Commerce (Birmingham)
Kirkcaldy & East Fife Chamber of Commerce

Lancaster, Morecambe & District Chamber of Commerce (Lancaster)
Leeds Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Leicester & County Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Leith Chamber of Commerce
Lincoln Chamber of Commerce
London Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Lowestoft Chamber of Commerce
Luton, Dunstable & District Chamber of Commerce (Luton)
Manchester Chamber of Commerce
Medway Chamber of Commerce
Merseyside Chamber of Commerce & Industry (Liverpool)
Mid Herts Chamber of Commerce

Neath, Briton Ferry & District Chamber of Commerce (Neath)
Newark Chamber of Commerce
*Newhaven & District Chamber of Commerce
Newport & Monmouthshire Chamber of Commerce
North Lindsey Chamber of Commerce
North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Northampton & County Chamber of Commerce
Northern Ireland Chamber of Commerce & Industry (Belfast)
Norwich Chamber of Commerce
Nottingham Chamber of Commerce & Industry

*Oldham & District Chamber of Commerce
Ossett Chamber of Commerce

Paisley Chamber of Commerce & Industry Ltd.
Perthshire Chamber of Commerce (Perth)
Plymouth Chamber of Trade & Commerce
Poole, Bournemouth & District Chamber of Commerce (Bournemouth)
Port of Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce
Port Talbot Chamber of Commerce & Shipping
Preston & District Chamber of Commerce

Reading Chamber of Commerce & Trade
Rochdale & District Chamber of Commerce
Rotherham & District Chamber of Commerce
Rugby Chamber of Commerce
*Runcorn & District Chamber of Commerce

Sheffield Chamber of Commerce & Manufactures
Slough & District Chamber of Commerce & Industry (Branch issuing office) also at London Airport (Heathrow)
South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce (Hawick)
Southampton Chamber of Commerce
Stockport Chamber of Commerce
Swansea Chamber of Commerce & Shipping

Teesside and District Chamber of Commerce
Royal Tunbridge Wells Chamber of Trade
Tyne & Wear Chamber of Commerce (Newcastle upon Tyne)

Wakefield Chamber of Commerce & Shipping
Walsall Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Warrington Chamber of Commerce
*Westbury Chamber of Commerce & Trade
City of Westminster Chamber of Commerce
*Widnes Chamber of Commerce
*Wigan & District Chamber of Commerce
Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Worcester Chamber of Commerce

* Does NOT issue EFTA certificate of origin.

The list previous published in *Trade and Industry* of December 2, 1971, is hereby cancelled.

Information for exporters

Exporters are informed that foreign Customs authorities may refuse certificates of origin other than those issued by organisations designated by the Department of Trade and Industry and listed above. Exporters are advised that difficulties may also arise over documents which do no more than authenticate the signature of the declarer (even if the signature of the declarer is later officially authenticated).

Refusal by foreign Customs authorities to accept certificates of origin or difficulties arising, for the reasons given above, are almost bound to lead to delay in delivery of the goods concerned, and may in certain circumstances lead to forfeiture of the goods, or the imposition of financial penalties, or both.

Chambers of Commerce seeking designation to issue certificates of origin universally acceptable to foreign Customs authorities under the provisions of international, or where applicable EFTA. Conventions should apply in the first instance to the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, 68 Queen Street, London EC4N 1SN, as the ABCC acts as an advisory body to the Department of Trade and Industry on these matters.

Official appointments

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised the following appointments:

Professor A. D. Campbell to be reappointed as a part-time member of the Scottish Gas Board.

Professor D. C. Hague and Mr. J. King to be reappointed as part-time members of the North Western Gas Board.

Mr. J. H. Smith, present deputy chairman of the East Midlands Gas Board, to be a full-time member of the Gas Council from June 26, 1972.

Mr. A. G. Pratt, present deputy chairman of the South Eastern Gas Board to be chairman of that Board from June 1, 1972 in succession to Mr. R. N. B. D. Bruce, who retired at the end of May.

Mr. C. Wickstead, to be deputy chairman of the Midlands Electricity Board from June 1, 1972 in succession to Mr. R. Mallet, who became chairman of the North Western Electricity Board on March 1, 1972.

Alderman W. M. Richardson of Sunderland to be a member of the Northern Gas Consultative Council.

Bailie Mrs. C. Toal to be a member of the Scottish Gas Consultative Council.

Clearance of merger proposal by the DTI

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the proposed merger between the following companies:

Inchcape & Co. Ltd., and Dodwell & Co. Ltd.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by June 15.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.03	Benzene-1, 3-disulphonic acid	Benzene meta (1, 3) disulphonic acid	December 31, 1972	12614
29.29	3-Diethylaminopropiophenone *O*-(4-methoxyphenylcarbamoyl) oxime hydrochloride	*O*-(methoxyphenylcarbamoyl)-3 diethylaminopropiophenoneoxime HCL	December 31, 1972	13907
29.31	2-(Ethylthio)ethanol	2 Ethyl thioethanol (ethyl-2-hydroxy ethylsulfide)	December 31, 1972	13920
30.05 (C) (1)	Plates bearing a reagent for the detection of Australian antigen (Au plates)	Au-Plate Australian antigen tester	December 31, 1972	13904

COPYRIGHT ACT 1956
PERFORMING RIGHT TRIBUNAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Rule 5 of the Performing Right Tribunal Rules 1965 of a reference to the Tribunal under Section 26 of the Copyright Act 1956 by the Performing Right Society Limited of Copyright House, 29/33 Berners Street, London W.1, (hereinafter referred to as "the Licensing Body") and the Association of Municipal Corporations, the County Councils Association, the Urban District Councils Association, the Rural District Councils Association, the Scottish Counties of Cities Association and the Music Users Council, (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the Interested Parties").

The reference concerns a licence scheme of the Licensing Body, known as "Tariff M" which is embodied in the first schedule to an Order made by the Tribunal dated 29th April 1964 (reference number PRT 14/63). The said Tariff M regulates the terms and conditions on which the Licensing Body will issue licences authorising municipal authorities to carry on (in relation to entertainments or functions at which copyright musical works are performed in public by live performers or in certain cases by mechanical means) either or both the following activities:

(a) themselves producing or causing to be produced such entertainments or functions.

(b) letting or otherwise placing at the disposal of another promoter of such entertainments or functions, premises in their ownership or under their control.

The Licensing Body and the Interested Parties have reached agreement on a revision of Tariff M and have jointly applied to the Tribunal to vary the Order dated 29th April 1964 by substituting a revised Tariff M for the tariff embodied in the first schedule to the said Order of 29th April 1964.

Any Organisation or person wishing to be made a party to the proceedings must apply to the undersigned by the 22nd day of June 1972.

D. DALEY
Secretary

The Performing Right Tribunal,
Room 105
25 Southampton Buildings
London, WC2A 1AY

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Managing Director,
Bain Dawes Credit Limited,
22 Billiter Street,
London E.C.3

Imports from the Dollar Area

Cigars

A SUPPLEMENTARY quota of £50,000 cif has been established for imports of machine-made cigars from the Dollar Area (other than Cuba) in 1972.

Applications for an allocation under this quota on form ILB/A should reach Import Licensing Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Gt. Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB not later than June 5, 1972. Applications will be considered from newcomers who can produce evidence of an interest in the cigar or tobacco importing trade.

Citrus juices

From May 22, 1972 unpasteurised frozen grapefruit juice concentrate within Tariff heading ex 20.07 may be imported from the Dollar Area without restriction under the authority of the Open General Import Licence.

The Open General Import Licence defines the Dollar Area as: Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Philippines, United States of America, Venezuela.

Proposed overhead electric lines in Kent

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has ordered a public inquiry into the Central Electricity Generating Board's application for his consent to the placing of a 400 kV line in the County of Kent from Grain generating station, Isle of Grain, to Kemsley near Sittingbourne.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. A. T. Baldock, a Deputy Chief Engineering Inspector of the Department of Trade and Industry, to hold the inquiry on his behalf and Mr. W. A. Hutchinson, a Senior Planning Officer of the Department of the Environment, will attend the inquiry as an assessor on amenity questions.

The public inquiry will open at the Council Chamber, Sittingbourne and Milton Urban District Council Offices, Central Avenue, Sittingbourne, on Tuesday, July 18 at 10 a.m.

The British Overseas Trade Board arranged for four leading financial and economic journalists to visit Stuttgart and Munich May 15-17 to study the preparations for the British Trade Drive in South Germany 1972/3. Receptions were given by Mr. I. W. Bell, Consul General in Stuttgart, and Mr. E. L. Bailey, Consul (Commercial) in Munich. Pictured are: (l. to r.) Herr Peter Schmidhuber of the Bavarian Ministry for Trade and Industry; Ian Dowdall-Brown, Consul (Information) Munich; Eileen Slegg, British Trade Drive Officer in Munich; John Heffernan, City Editor, United Newspapers; Jean Hind, Information Officer, British Overseas Trade Board; Bernard McDonagh, British Trade Drive Director (Stuttgart); Malcolm Brown (Times Business News); *Dennis Foster* (Financial Times).

Proposed overhead electric lines in the North Riding of Yorkshire

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised, after consultation with the Department of the Environment, that consent be given to the North Eastern Electricity Board to erect 2,900 yds. of 66 kV double circuit overhead lines in the Urban District of Guisborough.

The proposed line was the subject of a Public Inquiry held at Guisborough in November 1971.

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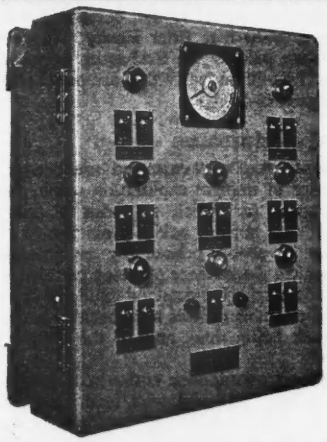

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POINTS from PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the points in these pages are published in *Hansard*

MONDAY, MAY 22

British Lion Films Ltd.

Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, was asked if the Secretary of State would appoint through the National Film Finance Corporation a Government director, to replace Sir Leslie Robinson who retired on September 30, 1970, to supervise the special Government share in British Lion Films Ltd. and to ensure that the Shepperton Film Studios continued to be used for the purpose of film-making in accordance with the conditions of sale in 1964. Mr. Grant replied that the right to appoint a director to the Board of British Lion Films Ltd. rested with the National Film Finance Corporation. The Corporation would no doubt exercise the right if they thought it desirable to do so.

Answering a further question: to what extent the continuing use of the Shepperton Film Studios for film making was a criterion in the valuation at £1½ million by Sir William Lawson of British Lion Films Ltd.'s assets in 1964 in view of the present valuation at £5½ million, Mr. Grant said: 'The 1964 valuation of British Lion's interest in Shepperton Studios Limited was based on the then permitted user of the property. This was for film studio and ancillary purposes and/or warehousing.'

'The Special Preference Share held by the National Film Finance Corporation in British Lion Films Ltd. has a nominal value of £1'. Mr. Grant said, in reply to another question. 'The share has not been sold.'

EEC membership: effects on scrap industry

A statement was asked for on discussions with the British Scrap Federation and on the concern felt by the association at the adverse effects upon the control and loss of British exports on Great Britain's entry into the European Economic Community. Mr. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry, said: 'I have taken note of the Federation's representations on May 15 about ferrous scrap and these covered both short and long term considerations; these and other relevant representations are being considered urgently. The Federation have stated that, whilst the home market will continue to be the main outlet for British scrap, entry into the EEC will provide greater market opportunities for British scrap merchants and processors.'

Packaged holidays

A Member asked if the Secretary of State would seek to amend the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 to make it illegal to charge more than the advertised price for a package holiday and if he would seek to amend the law to prevent additional charges being made for extras which appeared to be included in the total price.

'When the time comes to review the Trade Descriptions Act, we can certainly consider whether express provision regarding these and similar matters should be added, but I have no immediate proposal for legislation on them,' replied Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace.

RB211

Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace, was asked what progress Rolls-Royce was making on research and development for the more powerful version of the RB211 which would be needed to power the longer range Tri-star now being developed by Lockheed. He answered that Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. carried out some research work in order to prepare the proposals for funding an up-rated RB211 which they recently sent him; and were continuing with similar work pending a decision.

The Companies Act 1948

A Member asked whether it was the practice of the Department of Trade and Industry, when a report was made under Sections 165 to 168 of the Companies Act, 1948, as amended, in which request was made by the person to make representations to the department, to permit such representations to be made and to consider them.

'Any request, for representations where adverse criticism had been levelled at a person in a Report made under sections 165 to 168 of the Companies Act 1948 as amended would be fully considered on its merits' Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, replied.

Concorde

Answering the question: 'How much will be included in the price of each Concorde aircraft as a contribution to research and development costs?' Mr. Heseltine said that an element for this purpose would be included, but it would not be in the best commercial interests of the project to give further details of the pricing formula.

In answer to a request for a detailed breakdown of expenditure to date on the Concorde project in Great Britain, in France, and in other countries. Mr. Heseltine said that expenditure on development up to April 30, 1972 in the UK had been £335 million and in France £305 million. Of this amount, £27 million had been in third countries. On production £27 million had been spent so far in the UK, and a similar amount in France. Some £2 million of this production expenditure was estimated to have been spent in third countries.

Registration of hotels

Mr. Grant was asked whether he had received information regarding the desire of the English Tourist Board for hotels to be statutorily registered on a classification and prices basis; and whether he would introduce legislation for these purposes. He replied: 'I have received the information to which the hon. Member refers and am at present considering the proposals sent to me by the English Tourist Board. A decision has not yet been reached.'

Computerised data storage systems

In reply to a question on computerised data storage systems in current use in the Department of Trade and Industry; and the controls exercised on access to information stored in them, Mr. Heseltine said: 'Several computer systems are used for statistical, research and information purposes and for computer aided design. Careful security measures are in force in order to ensure that no unauthorised person has access to any confidential information stored on them.'

EEC: common commercial policy on textiles

Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, was questioned by a Member who referred to the number of interests involved and the complex issues in connection with the evolving of a common commercial policy for treaties within the Community, and asked whether he would give an assurance that he would not reach an agreement with the Commission or Court of Ministers of the European Economic Community before notifying the British textile industry and the House of Commons. Mr. Noble said 'My Department will keep the industry and the House informed on progress towards a common commercial policy for textiles in discussions with the Commission and Member States. The views we put forward will take account of points made by industry and Members of Parliament.'

Mr. Noble was also asked whether he had discussed with representatives of British industry engaged in the cotton yarns business the Community's attitude regarding the ending of quotas on cotton yarn; and what had been their attitude to the Community's liberalisation of imports of these products; 'the Department has held discussions with representatives of the textile industry who are concerned about this' Mr. Noble said 'I am not in a position to make a statement at this stage.'

Another question concerned the rule of confidentiality of discussions with the Commission in Brussels and if this ended on the Commission reaching an agreement for submission to the Council of Ministers; and whether he would agree to make an announcement to the House of Commons when agreement had been reached with the Commission about a common Community commercial policy for textiles. Mr. Noble said: 'While details of confidential discussions between the Commission and a Member State are not published, the House will have ample opportunity to discuss the issues before the Council of Ministers eventually take final, decisions on a common commercial policy for textiles.'

NCB exports

Mr. Emery told a Member that exports by the National Coal Board totalled 38 million tons over the ten years to March 1972.

Natural gas

In reply to a question on the amount of royalties paid to the Exchequer on North Sea supplies of natural gas for the year 1970-1, compared with those for 1969-70 Mr. Peter Emery said that royalties were paid to the Exchequer in round figures of £3.4 million for 1970-1, compared with £1.5 million 1969-70.

Mineral exploration

Mr. Grant, asked what cases had been brought to his notice of mineral exploration within the national parks for which no prior planning permission was sought, said: 'I am aware of nine cases involving preliminary geophysical or geochemical work where planning permission has not been sought. I understand that in all these cases local planning officers have been informed of the work being done and of the areas of operation.'

Answering a question on authorised explorations for copper, tin, gold, zinc, lead fluorspar, and nickel, respectively, currently proceeding within the area of the national parks; and how many of these had been assisted under the Mineral Exploration Act 1972, Mr. Grant said that, 16 mineral exploration programmes in national parks had been submitted to the Department in accordance with the arrangements for administering the Mineral Exploration and Investment Grants Act, 1972. No applications for contributions towards the costs of these

programmes had yet been received. The breakdown of minerals sought was as follows:

Copper and associated ores—11
Lead/Zinc—3
Flourspar—2

Imports of lead

A Member asked how and in what way the adoption of Regulation 160/72/EEC of 25th January, 1972 establishing a Community supervision on imports of unwrought lead, other than bullion lead, coming from countries listed in Annex 11 to Regulation (EEC) No. 1025/70, would affect British industry engaged in these activities; 'Regulation 160/72, which expires next January, will not apply in the United Kingdom', answered Mr. Noble. 'Its application by the Six has had no effect on our export trade.'

UK trade

Information was asked for on the total amount of visible trading surplus for that part of 1972 for which figures were now available; and how this figure compared with the amounts of the same period during each of the last four years. Mr. Noble answered that in the first four months of 1972 there was a deficit of £164 million, seasonally adjusted, for earlier corresponding periods figures were: 1968, deficit of £241 million; 1969, deficit of £175 million; 1970, surplus of £78 million; and 1971, deficit of £31 million.

Aircraft noise

Mr. Heseltine was asked about plans he has to alleviate the nuisance of aircraft noise over Chelsea, in particular by alternating the use of the runways at London Heathrow Airport. He answered: 'Runway alternation for westerly landings has been in force at Heathrow since January 10 this year subject, unavoidably, to operational conditions. Investigation of alternative approach techniques which might assist in reducing disturbance from landing aircraft, affecting Chelsea and other areas, is continuing.'

International Sales Act, 1967

A Member asked if the Secretary of State intended to promote Orders in Council under Sections 1(6) and 2(3) of the Uniform Laws on International Sales Act 1967, following sufficient ratification of The Hague Conventions of 1964 on these topics, in time to bring the relative provisions of the Act into force on 18th and 23rd August 1972 when the Conventions come into effect internationally, Mr. Noble said 'I am arranging for an Order to be made under the Act which will bring the Laws into operation in the United Kingdom, including Scotland, on August 18.'

Government holdings in private companies

Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, was asked to list the public acts enabling the Government to acquire share capital in private companies in return for loans, grants or assistance from public funds. Mr. Davies replied: 'I am enabled to acquire share capital in private companies under the following Acts:

Industry Act 1971
Rolls-Royce (Purchase) Act 1971
Atomic Energy Authority Act 1971
and The Local Employment Act 1972.'

Gas and electricity meters

A Member who asked what consideration had been given to providing that gas and electricity meters should be read by the same official, was told by Mr. Emery: 'As my hon Friend will realise this is a matter which has caused concern and considerable interest. Feasibility studies two years ago led to the conclusion that the organisational problems and the costs involved would outweigh the likely benefits. However in order to ensure that those decisions can still be justified, I am myself looking into this problem again.'

Industrial development

Mr. Grant answered questions on industrial development in the North-West, Treherbert and Ynshir, Crook and Meadowfield, Denaby Main and Fife.

Computerised data-storage

Asked what computerised data-storage systems were in current use in the Department; and what controls were exercised on access to information stored in them, Mr. Heseltine said several computer systems were used for statistical, research and information purposes and for computer-aided design. 'Careful security measures are in force in order to ensure that no unauthorised person has access to any confidential information stored on them,'

Hire-purchase dept

A Member asked to what extent the aggregate hire-purchase debt had grown annually up to May 1970, May 1971, and May 1972, and what forward estimate had been made for 1972 to 1973. Mr. Emery said: 'Total instalment debt owing to finance houses and retailers increased by £26 million between May 1969 and May 1970, and by £90 million between May 1970 and May 1971. Figures for May 1972, are not yet available, but during the 10 months to March 1972, there was an increase of £301 million in seasonally adjusted terms. I expect a further substantial increase during the next 12 months.'

Company investigations

Was it the practice of the Department of Trade and Industry, when a report was made under Sections 165 to 168 of the Companies Act, 1948, as amended, in which adverse criticisms were made of a person and a request was made by the person to make representations to the Department, to permit such representations to be made and to consider them? asked a Member. Mr. Emery said any request for representations where adverse criticism had been levelled at a person in a report made under Sections 165 to 168 of the Companies Act, 1948, as amended, would be fully considered on its merits.

Industrial Development Certificates

On request, Mr. Emery gave figures for IDCs in Fife, as follows:

Industrial Development Certificates approved in the County of Fife*

	Number	Estimated additional employment† Male	Female
1.1.67—30. 6.67	4	1,800	450
1.7.67—31.12.67	10	420	350
1.1.68—30. 6.68	4	700	560
1.7.68—31.12.68	13	290	380
1.1.69—30. 6.69	16	310	510
1.7.69—31.12.69	8	180	540
1.1.70—30. 6.70	10	200	340
1.7.70—31.12.70	6	490	630
1.1.71—30. 6.71	4	40	60
1.7.71—31.12.71	9	580	90
1.1.72—30. 4.72	3	150	80

No applications have been refused during these years.

* Comprises the employment exchange areas of Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Cowdenbeath, Levin, Glenrothes, Kirkcaldy, Burntisland, Cupar, St. Andrews, Anstruther.

† Jobs estimated by the applicants to arise when the projects are complete and fully manned.

Dearne Valley

In addition to the advanced factory being built at Denaby Main, what other proposals were there for increasing employment opportunities in the Dearne Valley constituency? asked a Member. Said Mr. Emery: 'The Government's regional policies and the proposals in the Industry Bill, which the hon. Gentleman will have the opportunity of voting for this afternoon, are very powerful inducements to encourage new industrial development and the modernisation of existing industry in the Dearne Valley.'

North Sea Gas

Replying to a question, Mr. Emery said royalties paid to the Exchequer on North Sea supplies of natural gas were, in round figures, £3.4 million for 1970-71, compared with £1.5 million for 1969-70.

Shipbuilding (investment)

Making a statement on the progress made regarding the review of investment in the shipbuilding industry, Mr. Emery said investment in the shipbuilding industry was one of the items to be examined in the long-term appraisal of the industry which is being carried out by the Department.

TUESDAY, MAY 23

Hire-purchase debt

Asked whether he would make a statement on the hire-purchase aggregate load, now in excess of £1,700 million, measured in terms of retail prices, and when he estimated the figure of £2,000 million would be passed, at the present rate of increase in hire-purchase transactions, Mr. Noble said the recent growth of instalment credit demonstrated the effect of the removal of controls over hire-purchase and other transactions last July. If instalment debt owed to finance houses and retailers were to go on increasing at the same average rate as it has since the controls were lifted, the total would reach £2,000 million about the end of this year,' he said.

Textile industry representations

Replying to questions asking what representations he had recently received from those engaged in the textile industry, and what reply he has sent, and what communication he had recently had with representatives of the textile industry, Mr. Noble said recent representations from the textile industry had covered a wide range of issues. 'Those I am currently considering include views on alignment with the EEC's textile policies, and the growth of imports of man-made fibre textiles,' he said.

Company profits

Mr. Davies said he would not, at his next meeting with officials of the Confederation of British Industry, discuss limitation on company profits.

Civil aviation structure

Mr. Onslow was asked when he expected to receive from the British Airways Board their report on the organisation of the group, and their recommendations on the future structure of civil aviation, and how soon he expected to be able to lay his proposals before Parliament as required by the Civil Aviation Act. He replied: 'Mr. Nicholson has told my rt. hon. Friend that he hopes to make a report on the organisation of the British Airways Board group in July. The report will be laid before both Houses. The Act does not require my rt. hon. Friend to lay proposals before Parliament, but it would of course be our intention to keep Parliament informed.'

(*continued on next page*)

POINTS FROM PARLIAMENT
continued

Local Employment Act

Mr. Grant, asked to state the total financial assistance given in each of the last five years under the Local Employment Act to manufacturing industry and to service and office employment, respectively, and the number of jobs provided in each case, said the information was not available in the form requested. The estimated value of assistance offered under the Act in the last five financial years in respect of projects in the manufacturing industries (Orders III-XIX of the Standard Industrial Classification) was respectively £36 million (1967-68), £39.2 million (1968-69), £74.7 million (1969-70), £64.6 million (1970-71) and £56.5 million (1971-72, provisional figure). Comprehensive information was not available on the employment created by these projects, but the employment estimated to arise when assistance was approved was 52,600 (1967-68), 53,200 (1968-69), 84,400 (1969-70), 76,000 (1970-71) and 44,200 (1971-72, provisional). The estimated value of assistance offered in respect of projects in the service industries (Orders XXII-XXVII of the SIC) was £5.6 million (1967-68) and £8.1 million (1968-69). The value in subsequent years reflected the curtailment of assistance to these industries in July 1968—£3.1 million (1969-70), £1.9 million (1970-71) and £0.8 million (1971-72, provisional). Estimates of the employment in respect of which this assistance was approved were 9,000 (1967-68), 13,900 (1968-69), 5,600 (1969-70), 3,300 (1970-71) and 1,400 (1971-72, provisional).

Tour operators and the law

Mr. Onslow was asked what representations he had received from Weights and Measures departments regarding suggested amendments to the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 as it related to tour operators, and if he would seek to amend the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 in such a way that it was no defence for tour operators to plead that they had no responsibility in law for foreign hoteliers. He said: 'I am aware of proposals sent to a number of hon. Members by the Institute of Weights and Measures Administration. Some individual authorities have also suggested amendments to the Act. I am not satisfied that it would be right to legislate on the lines of these proposals, but I shall certainly be ready to consider what improvements might be made to Section 14 when the time comes to review the Act.'

The Member went on to ask what representations he had received about the extent to which tour operators were describing the length of a holiday in a way which did not indicate the number of full days of the holiday. Mr. Noble said it was occasionally suggested that it was misleading to count part days as whole days, though whether anyone was thereby misled had to partly depend on the supporting explanations in the relevant brochure. The attention of such complainants was usually drawn to the provisions of the Trade Descriptions Act in regard to statements about services, accommodation or facilities, and to the responsibility of local weights and measures authorities for their enforcement.

Monopolies Commission report

Which of the professional bodies covered by the Monopolies Commission's Report of 1970 on Restrictive Practices in the Professions had reported modifications to their rules and practices following their examination of the report, and what steps were being considered by the Department to bring about implementation of the Commission's recommendations? Mr. Noble was asked. He said: 'I invited all the professional associations which gave evidence to the Monopolies Commission or were mentioned in the report on the supply of professional services to examine their practices in the light of the report. Most of them have replied that they do not consider that they operate practices which are unduly restrictive or against the public interest. I am considering whether it would be appropriate to refer particular professions to the Monopolies Commission.' 23/5

A Member asked Mr. Noble whether he was aware that certain public companies, contrary to the Companies Act 1967, Section 17, failed to disclose the extent of pre-tax profit or loss situations of classes of business differing from each other, albeit that details of turnover might be so revealed, and whether he would inform companies that the provision was mandatory and that the opinion of the directors was confined solely to the definition of such different classes together with an appropriate presentation of the relevant profits. He replied: 'The effect of Section 17 is that, where separate turnover figures are given for various classes of business, the extent to which those classes contributed to or restricted the profit or loss of the company before tax must also be shown. I will look into any violations of this provision which are brought to my attention.'

Industrial development certificates

Mr. Grant gave details of applications received for industrial development certificates in each region of the United Kingdom in the first four months of this year, how many had been refused, and, of those refused, how many jobs they were estimated to create.

GREAT BRITAIN*

Industrial Development Certificate. Approvals and Refusals from January 1, 1972 to April 30, 1972, for schemes of 10,000 sq. ft. and over

	Approvals	Refusals	
Region	Number	Number	Estimated additional employment †
Northern	37	Nil	—
Yorkshire and Humberside	85	Nil	—
East Midlands	66	Nil	—
East Anglia	53	Nil	—
South Eastern	213	13	1,770
South Western	39	Nil	—
Wales	26	Nil	—
West Midlands	101	6	720
North Western	88	Nil	—
Scotland	56	Nil	—

* The IDC control does not operate in Northern Ireland.
† Figures provided by the applicants of jobs estimated to arise when the projects were complete and fully manned.

He published the following figures for IDCs over the last seven years:

Industrial Development Certificates approved for schemes of 10,000 sq. ft. and over between January 1, 1965 and December 31, 1971

Region	Number	Estimated additional employment
Northern	1,124	109,620
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,599	54,810
East Midlands	1,246	38,120
East Anglia	839	35,280
South Eastern	4,227	120,950
South Western	1,078	47,650
Wales	994	95,550
West Midlands	1,729	37,580
North Western	2,177	121,620
Scotland	1,330	127,500

1. Jobs estimated by the applicants to arise when the projects are complete and fully manned.
2. The exemption limits were raised in 1966 and 1970.
3. The area of industrial building has, since the introduction of the Industrial Development Act in August 1966, been extended to include all ancillary space for storage, canteens, etc. In the Northern Region, Scotland and Wales this system was in operation prior to 1966.

'I regret that figures of jobs created are not available,' he said.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24

EEC industrial investment

A questioner asked for a list of the British companies which had invested capital in industrial development in European Economic Community countries, when that investment was made, what was the extent, in sterling terms and in individual company terms, of the investments made: and in which European Economic Community countries these investments were made. Mr. Emery said the information could not be made available on an individual company basis but aggregate information on net outward investment, by country and by year, was published annually by HMSO in *M4—Overseas Transactions* of the Business Monitor.

Continental shelf

Mr. Emery answered a query on how many reports his Department had laid before Parliament in accordance with section 1(5) of the Continental Shelf Act 1964, and if he would list the date of publication on each occasion. He said seven reports had been presented to Parliament pursuant to Section 1(5) of the Continental Shelf Act 1964. The publication dates were: December 9, 1965, January 26, 1967, November 14, 1967, December 18, 1968, February 26, 1970, February 24, 1971 and March 28, 1972.

Interflug charter aircraft

A Member asked Mr. Heseltine whether he would now adopt the practice of Austria, the Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and France and allow Interflug charter aircraft to land in Great Britain. He replied that he was prepared to consider this in consultation with the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. Policy on Interflug flights was a matter for discussion within NATO.

'Ranger Ajax'

Asked whether he would appoint an inquiry into the abandoning of the British stern trawler 'Ranger Ajax', whether he would make a report on the accident, and whether the owner, Mr. John Purdy, had made any representations for action from his Department, Mr. Noble said: 'I have already appointed a Senior Engineer Surveyor from my Department to carry out a preliminary inquiry into this casualty and will urgently consider his report when it is received. I have received no representations from the owner about the casualty.'

THURSDAY, MAY 25

EEC membership

In reply to a request to outline all the subjects under discussion and negotiation with the European Economic Community concerning insurance, including harmonisation of solvency margins, corporate structures, rules on financial reserves, contracts and the protection of policyholders, Mr. Noble said, 'There have been extensive consultations with the EEC concerning insurance and these will continue. In particular we are currently in touch about the draft directive for the co-ordination of legislation concerning access to and engagement in the business of non-life insurance. This deals among other things with the form of insurance concerns, technical reserves and solvency margins.'

Mr. Noble was also asked what export restrictions for scrap steel were now being proposed or were under discussion, in the event of Great Britain joining the Common Market. He replied that Article 43 of the Treaty of Accession would allow the United Kingdom to retain restrictions on ferrous scrap exports to Member countries of the enlarged EEC for up to two years from January 1973. Steelmakers, merchants and other parties affected were being consulted at present and no decision had yet been taken.

Trade with East Germany

In answer to a question on trade with East Germany, Mr. Noble quoted figures to show that the volume of this trade had increased very considerably during the past few years. 'I warmly welcome this trend and will continue to take such steps as may be appropriate to promote the further expansion of trade with the GDR,' he said.

Ball bearings industry

Answering questions about the dismissal of workers by Ransome, Hoffman and Pollard, Mr. Grant said: 'I am aware that this company are to dismiss 1,475 production workers of which about 550 will be dismissed from their plant at Newark. The reasons given by the company are the low level of demand for bearings in this country and increasing Japanese competition.

'The measures which the Government has taken to stimulate demand for both consumer and capital goods should lead to an increase in the demand for bearings. During my right hon. Friend's visit to Japan at the end of this month he will raise with Japanese Ministers the particular problems to the ball and roller bearing industry resulting from the growth of imports from Japan.

'Under the terms of the Industry Bill, now before the House, as part of a derelict land clearance area, Newark would, until March 1974, be eligible for Regional Development Grants on the same basis as intermediate areas.'

Household paint in metric measures

Mr. Onslow was asked if he would take steps to ensure that, pending any decision on metrication, household paint would continue to be made freely available in half-pint containers. Mr. Onslow said: 'I understand that the reason why some paint manufacturers have discontinued the production of the smaller tins is because reduced demand made their production uneconomic. It is not connected with metrication. But many manufacturers are continuing to produce paint in 250 millilitre or smaller sizes: I am advised that these are widely available, and any intervention by Government would be quite unjustified.'

Cement industry

'I have no power to bring agreements before the Restrictive Practices Court.' Mr. Noble told a Member who asked whether he would refer the cement industry price-fixing arrangements to the Restrictive Practices Court. 'This responsibility rests with the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements.'

Fires on stern trawlers

Answering a question on the number of men, on what occasions, and on which vessels, had died, been lost or been injured as a result of fires aboard British stern trawlers in the past 10 years, Mr. Noble said that 12 lives were lost in the fire on the *St. Finbarr* on Christmas Day 1966. The Department had no record of any other deaths or injuries as a result of such fires.

Answering a further question, Mr. Noble said that there had been five serious fires on British stern trawlers in the past 10 years, involving the *St. Finbarr* (1966), the *Sir Fred Parkes* (1968), the *Othello* (1969), the *C.S. Forester* (1970) and the *Ranger Ajax* (1972). There had been a Formal Investigation into one of these, that involving the *St. Finbarr*, which concluded that the fire was probably caused by electrical faults in the vessel's lighting circuits. The others were believed to have been due to several different causes including spillage of fuel.

Mr. Noble continued that draft regulations, including measures for improving fire safety, covering all fishing vessels of registered length of 40 feet and more were being discussed with representatives of the fishing industry and other interested bodies.

Government surplus sales

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

June 7, 1972 Vehicles and Miscellaneous Stores

Location; The County Hall, Carlisle

Auctioneers; Harrison & Hetherington Ltd, (Dept. L), Botchergate, Carlisle CA1 1SE (Tel; 0228-26292)

Morris ambulances; Morris Mini buses; Morris Mini Minors and Saloons; Ford Saloons; Land Rovers; fork lift trucks; grit spreaders; Matador spares; machine and hand tools including, bending, grinding and flexible drive machines; sanders; electric drills and saws; bench drills; pneumatic drills; riveting guns etc; spanners; screwdrivers; hammers; pliers; general electrical items including, distribution panels; tuning units; transformers; R.F. units; capacitors; switches; sockets; modulators; inverters; teleprinters; oscilloscopes; voltmeters; receivers; battery charges; electric fires; consoles etc; pocket and stop watches; binoculars; micrometers; Vernier calipers; gyros; protractors; flight computers; clinometers; exposure meters; also general stores including, oxygen equipment; telephone equipment; photographic equipment; sewing machines; furniture; household utensils; service clothing; boots and shoes; carpets; PVC plastic sheets; suction hose; rack assemblies; tool boxes etc.

June 20 Miscellaneous Stores

Location; Ordnance Storage & Disposal Depot, Branston, Staffs

Auctioneers; Arnold & Son (Dept. L), 'Modwena House' 13 Market Place, Burton upon Trent, Staffs (Tel; 0283 64657)

5½ tons Bedford spares; treadle sewing machines; firefighting equipment; photographic equipment and cameras; storage pallets; welding and cutting equipment; power supply and bridge panels; oscillographs; amplifiers; teleprinters; various tools; trailers; plastic sheets 160 ft × 90 ft; machine tools including, valve grinder and refacing machine; pillar and bench drills; capstan and centre lathes; horizontal and universal milling machines; fly, hydraulic and foot presses; hacksaws; cold saws; universal woodworking machines; marking machines etc; firemen's trousers and tunics; rubber knee boots and many items of miscellaneous surplus equipment.

July 6 Miscellaneous Stores

Location; Memorial Hall, (Entrance through Central Hall), High Street, Chatham

Auctioneers; Fuller Horsey Sons & Cassell (Dept L), 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET

Miscellaneous machinery; including, mobile cranes; industrial fork lift trucks; electric truck; Hyster towing winches; air compressor; spreader truck; rotary drilling machine; spot welder; electrical appliances; including, amplifiers; test recorders; oscillosopes; power supply units; electric furnaces; signal generators; miscellaneous clothing and textiles; kitchen equipment; furniture etc; machine tools.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 10p (postal order only).

Sale by Tender

Machine Tools

One Staveley 2000V Vertical Machining Centre as follows:

Table Diameter	1500mm (59in)
Maximum swing of components	2000mm (78in)
Maximum Height of Table to Spindle	1500mm (59in)
Floor Space 31ft × 31ft	
Approximate Weight	65 tons

This machine has pallet loading and is fitted with Bunker Ramo 3100—3 axes continuous path control and an automatic tool changer with capacity for 60 tools. Located at Staveley Machine Tools Ltd, Altrincham, Cheshire. Permission to view on presentation of Tender Form only, obtainable from Ministry of Defence, Directorate of Sales Supply 6aiv, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6HE. (Tel. 01-242 1680 ext. 1344). Tenders must be returned by 10 a.m. June 29, 1972.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

June 6, 1972

Location: Department of the Environment Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex. (Tel. 01-902 4482)

Auctioneers: Messrs. Fuller Horsey, Sons and Cassell, 52 Bow Lane, London, EC4M 9ET (Tel. 01-248 7954).

Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering, electrical, canteen, domestic and other equipment, etc. 1 No Marquee 80ft by 30ft—19ft 6in high—6ft 6in. wall, will be offered.

Catalogues: price 5p direct from auctioneer.

View days: day preceding and morning of sale.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6M = every six months.

All dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
Aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	May 25, 1972
Air miss reports (A)	April 1, 1970
Mileage and traffic (A)	April 29, 1970
Trade by air (6M)	April 6, 1972
Balance of payments:	
Civil aviation (A)	Mar. 16, 1972
Trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
UK balance of payments (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	Mar. 9, 1972
Business names registered (A)	Feb. 10, 1972
Capital expenditure:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	April 28, 1971
Industry's capital expenditure (Q)	April 13, 1972
Catering trades turnover (M)	May 18, 1972
Chemicals industry (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Clothing: made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	April 27, 1972
Companies:	
Acquisitions and mergers (Q)	May 25, 1972
New companies registered:	
Gt. Britain (M)	May 18, 1972
N. Ireland (M)	May 11, 1972
Computers:	
UK computer market (Q)	May 18, 1972
Construction work overseas (A)	Oct. 7, 1971
Credit:	
Instalment credit business (M)	May 11, 1972
Instalment trade credit (A)	April 13, 1972
ECGD business (Q)	April 6, 1972
Electronics capital equipment deliveries, research and development (Q)	May 25, 1972
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries and orders (M)	May 11, 1972
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	May 11, 1972
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	This week
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 5, 1971
Registration of films (A)	Feb. 3, 1972
Trends in film going (A)	Aug. 19, 1971
Food:	
Consumption levels (6M)	Mar. 30, 1972
Household consumption (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Footwear industry production, orders and deliveries (M)	May 4, 1972
Foreign trade:	
EFTA trade (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Industrial countries trade and production (Q)	May 25, 1972
World exports of manufactures (A)	Sept. 30, 1970
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Direct exports (A)	April 13, 1972
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	May 18, 1972
Value of overseas trade (M)	May 18, 1972
Value of overseas trade: analysis of trends (Q)	May 11, 1972
Hire purchase business (M)	May 11, 1972
Industrial building approved (Q)	April 27, 1972
Industrial development certificates refused (A)	July 15, 1971
Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	May 25, 1972
N. Ireland index (M)	This week
Wales index (Q)	Dec. 23, 1971
Insurance companies assets (A)	Aug. 12, 1971
Investment:	
Book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept. 23, 1970
Industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	Jan. 13, 1972
Investment and earnings overseas (A)	Mar. 23, 1972
Machine tools deliveries and orders (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Man-made fibres:	
Analysis of production (Q)	May 25, 1972
Deliveries (Q)	May 25, 1972
Production (M)	May 25, 1972
Volume of production (M)	May 25, 1972
Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	May 4, 1972
Motor trades turnover (M)	May 18, 1972
Office development permits (Q)	This week
Partnerships registered (A)	Jan. 27, 1971
Pension funds: assets (A)	Aug. 26, 1971
Retail prices index (M)	May 25, 1972
Retail trades:	
Index nos. (M)	May 11, 1972
N. Ireland index (M)	May 25, 1972
Royalty transactions (A)	Mar. 30, 1972
Shipping:	
Nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Mar. 2, 1972
Steel consumption (Q)	May 18, 1972
Stocks:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	Dec. 23, 1971
Industry's stocks (Q)	April 13, 1972
Retail (M)	May 18, 1972
Television:	
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 5, 1971
Textiles:	
Activity in the textiles industry (Q)	April 13, 1972
Cotton production (M)	May 4, 1972
Hosiery production (M)	April 27, 1972
Textile orders and deliveries (M)	April 27, 1972
Wholesale houses sales (M)	May 25, 1972
Wool exports (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Wool output (M)	May 4, 1972
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	Oct. 28, 1971
UK tourist traffic (M)	May 18, 1972
UK official reserves (M)	May 11, 1972
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	Mar. 9, 1972
Index nos. (M)	May 18, 1972

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	April 6, 1972
Business Monitor titles	May 11, 1972
Customs notices of interest to exporters	May 25, 1972
DTI addresses (regional offices)	May 4, 1972
DTI Regional Directors	Mar. 3, 1971
ECGD local offices	May 25, 1972
Guide to DTI	Feb. 10, 1972
Index Jan.-Mar. 1971	May 26, 1971
Official Receivers' offices	May 20, 1970
Programme of trade promotions	April 20, 1972
Release dates of economic statistics	May 25, 1972

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES—
.. not available
– nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

	Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index £m in base year	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1966	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963				
	26,973		21,763	20,127	20,127	11,372	4,912	1,070	994	944	1,752	Series in £ million			
1966	111	113.2	122	121	108	100.0	124	128	115	128	125	254	143	25	17
1967	113	113.9	127	126	110	101.4	133	124	122	138	142	184	–37	13	22
1968	116	119.8	136	135	112	103.6	139	131	144	145	142	158	23	75	41
1969	118	122.9	143	143	113	103.0	138	140	148	132	132	346	232	26	27
1970	120	124.1	156	155	116	104.2	140	152	157	119	136	260	214	42	13
1971	122	124.9	172	171	119	104.8	142	140	161	121	144	51	–129	–3	36
1970 1st qtr	117	123.8	149	148	114	103.3	135	145	146	114	133	–25	42	1	–41
2nd qtr	121	123.5	155	153	116	104.2	143	153	163	119	137	103	55	12	14
3rd qtr	120	124.3	159	158	117	104.6	140	154	156	121	134	104	44	7	—
4th qtr	122	124.6	163	160	117	104.7	143	157	165	120	139	83	72	23	15
1971 1st qtr	118	124.3	164	161	115	102.1	138	146	148	114	146	82	41	2	–44
2nd qtr	121	125.2	170	170	119	104.4	142	139	164	122	141	–58	–114	12	38
3rd qtr	123	125.6	175	175	120	105.5	142	144	165	122	141	–36	–59	–12	6
4th qtr	124	124.3	179	178	121	107.4	144	133	166	127	147	63	4	–4	36
1972 1st qtr		121.0				106.6									
1971 Sept		126.3				105.3									
Oct		124.7				108.4									
Nov		124.4				106.8									
Dec		123.9				107.1									
1972 Jan		124.9				107.0									
Feb		112.4				106.0									
Mar		125.7				106.8									

	Orders	Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade (§)		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering and electrical goods† orders on hand (end period)	Retail price index		Wholesale price index: all manufacturing industry§§		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services)‡	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Exports (¶)	Imports (‖)	
	at 1963 prices	Index‡	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used‡	Manufactured products: home sales‡		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index £m in base year	Dec 1963	Jan 16, 1962		1963	1963	Jan 31, 1956	Series in thousands			1963 4,282	1963 4,362	Series in £ million
1966	115	116.6	*3.9*	108.0	109.6	168.5	323	255	24,835	121	120	83
1967	106	119.4	*2.5*	107.5	110.9	175.3	512	174	24,476	120	130	–298
1968	106	125.0	*4.7*	117.3	115.3	187.3	541	188	24,331	146	159	–291
1969	117	131.8	*5.4*	121.4	119.8	197.4	535	200	24,304	165	165	443
1970	125	140.2	*6.4*	126.2	127.7	217.7	573	186	24,135	184	181	611
1971	114	153.4	*9.4*	132.4	137.7	246.4	744	129		207	197	952
1970 1st qtr	118	136.2	*5.0*	126.3	124.2	209.0	557	194	24,275	181	171	218
2nd qtr	122	139.5	*5.8*	126.1	126.6	214.0	563	188	24,138	183	183	114
3rd qtr	123	141.1	*6.9*	124.9	128.7	219.5	583	185	24,072	175	178	75
4th qtr	125	144.0	*7.7*	127.3	131.4	228.3	586	176	24,054	199	190	204
1971 1st qtr	120	147.9	*8.6*	129.7	134.4	237.5	642	150	23,824	186	189	88
2nd qtr	116	153.2	*9.8*	133.1	137.2	242.4	713	128	23,782	214	199	278
3rd qtr	117	155.3	*10.1*	133.9	139.2	248.6	782	119	23,639	217	197	346
4th qtr	114	157.3	*9.2*	132.9	140.0	257.0	836	118		213	202	240
1972 1st qtr		159.7	*8.0*	134.1 p	141.5 p	265.9	877	124		207 p	213 p	
1971 Oct	116	156.4	*9.4*	132.3	139.8	250.7	813	118		216	202	
Nov	114	157.3	*9.2*	132.8	139.9	257.8	840	120		200	197	
Dec	114	158.1	*9.0*	133.6	140.3	262.6	855	116		222	208	
1972 Jan		159.0	*8.2*	134.8	141.2	265.2	872	119		208 p	204 p	
Feb		159.8	*8.1*	133.7	141.6	265.6	872	126		211 p	216 p	
Mar		160.3	*7.6*	133.9 p	141.8 p	266.9	886	126		202 p	221 p	
Apr		161.8	*6.3*	134.8 p	142.6 p	268.4 p	891	128		210 p	220 p	
May							828 p	133 p				

(†) New series covering SIC Orders VII-IX; previous series also included part of Order XI. (‡) Not seasonally adjusted.
(§) On a balance of payments basis. (‖) Includes payments for United States military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments.
(¶) Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowances for factors affecting recording.
(§§) This now includes food industries.

Office development permits in the first quarter of 1972

THE Department of the Environment report that the total floor area of office development permits issued in the first quarter of 1972 was 8.9 million sq. ft. compared with 7.9 million sq. ft. in the first quarter of 1971 and a quarterly average of 7.2 million sq. ft. for 1971 as a whole. One hundred and seventeen permits were issued in the first quarter of 1972, 34 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1971. As explained in the notes below, since December 1970 the control has operated in the South East Region only.

After deduction of relinquishments of existing offices and of floorspace covered by permits for the continuing use of existing offices included in the total figures, there was a potential addition to office space by way of new building and conversion of non-office premises to office use of 6.3 million sq. ft. in the first quarter of 1972. This compares with 5.2 million sq. ft. for the corresponding quarter of 1971 and a quarterly average also of 5.2 million sq. ft. for 1971 as a whole.

Forty-four of the 117 permits issued in the first quarter of 1972 covering 3.4 million sq. ft. were for office development in Central London, 64 covering 5.4 million sq. ft. for development in the GLC area and 86 covering 7.3 million sq. ft. for development in the Metropolitan region. Thirty-one permits for a total floorspace of 1.6 million sq. ft. were issued in the part of the South East Planning Region lying outside the Metropolitan Region.

TABLE 1(a) OFFICE DEVELOPMENT PERMITS—REGIONAL TOTALS

	Total			South East Region			West Midland Region			East Midland Region			East Anglia Region		
	Number of permits	Thousand sq ft		Number of permits	Thousand sq ft		Number of permits	Thousand sq ft		Number of permits	Thousand sq ft		Number of permits	Thousand sq ft	
		Gross	Relinquished		Gross	Relinquished		Gross	Relinquished		Gross	Relinquished		Gross	Relinquished
1965 Aug.-Dec.	175	2,701	1,070	165	2,655	1,056	10	46	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
1966	507	5,536	2,085	396	4,702	1,914	84	562	129	19	218	33	8	54	9
1967	726	9,171	2,720	525	7,097	2,289	103	1,076	161	61	534	175	37	464	95
1968	661	13,852	5,415	594	12,018	5,184	34	1,106	32	18	398	62	15	330	137
1969	524	15,169	3,599	464	13,276	3,540	33	1,003	33	25	847	13	2	43	13
1970	693	26,291	6,417	622	22,988	6,412	41	1,880	5	30	1,423	—	—	—	—
1971	523	28,961	6,060	523	28,961	6,060	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970 1st qtr.	103	3,287	668	91	2,797	668	9	441	—	3	49	—	—	—	—
2nd qtr.	113	4,628	1,799	92	3,832	1,799	8	303	—	13	493	—	—	—	—
3rd qtr.	310	11,369	2,235	285	9,948	2,235	16	696	—	9	725	—	—	—	—
4th qtr.	167	7,007	1,715	154	6,411	1,710	8	440	5	5	156	—	—	—	—
1971 1st qtr.	151	7,895	1,343	151	7,895	1,343	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd qtr.	145	7,727	1,952	145	7,727	1,952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3rd qtr.	120	6,251	1,583	120	6,251	1,583	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4th qtr.	107	7,088	1,182	107	7,088	1,182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1972 1st qtr.	117	8,912	2,076	117	8,912	2,076	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A main break in comparability in the quarterly totals is indicated by a line.

TABLE 1(b) OFFICE DEVELOPMENT PERMITS—SUB-DIVISIONS OF SOUTH EAST PLANNING REGION

	London Metropolitan Region								
				Greater London Council Area					
	Total			Total			Central London Area		
		Thousand sq ft			Thousand sq ft			Thousand sq ft	
	Number	Gross	Relinquished	Number	Gross	Relinquished	Number	Gross	Relinquished
1971 Year	447	25,763	5,757	320	18,879	5,397	198	12,246	4,212
1971 1st qtr.	132	7,151	1,222	106	6,291	1,152	62	3,754	802
2nd qtr.	121	6,937	1,868	89	5,796	1,791	54	3,523	1,334
3rd qtr.	108	5,814	1,565	68	3,656	1,500	44	2,651	1,347
4th qtr.	86	5,861	1,102	57	3,136	954	38	2,318	729
1972 1st qtr	86	7,300	1,977	64	5,351	1,927	44	3,364	1,587

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TABLE 1(b) OFFICE DEVELOPMENT PERMITS—SUB-DIVISIONS OF SOUTH EAST PLANNING REGION *(cont'd)*

	London Metropolitan Region								
	Greater London Council Area								
	Rest of GLC Area			Rest of Metropolitan Area			Rest of S.E. Planning Region		
		Thousand sq ft			Thousand sq ft			Thousand sq ft	
	Number	Gross	Relinquished	Number	Gross	Relinquished	Number	Gross	Relinquished
1971 Year	122	6,633	1,185	127	6,884	360	76	3,198	303
1971 1st qtr.	44	2,537	350	26	860	70	19	744	121
2nd qtr.	35	2,273	457	32	1,141	77	24	790	84
3rd qtr.	24	1,005	153	40	2,158	65	12	437	18
4th qtr.	19	818	225	29	2,725	148	21	1,227	80
1972 1st qtr.	20	1,987	340	22	1,949	50	31	1,612	99

NOTES TO TABLES

Commencement of Controls. In the London Metropolitan Region the control began in August 1965, but with retrospective application to November 5, 1964 for some projects, as explained in the first Annual Report by the Board of Trade under the Act; this report was referred to in the Board of Trade Journal of August 5, 1966, page 324. The West Midlands Conurbation was brought within the control from August 14, 1965, while the parts of the South East and West Midlands Planning Regions not already controlled and the whole of East Midland and East Anglia Planning Regions came under control on July 21, 1966.

Removal of Controls. From February 25, 1969, the East Anglia Planning Region and the predominantly rural areas of the West Midlands and East Midlands Planning Regions were excluded from control. The remaining areas of the West Midlands and East Midlands Planning Regions were excluded from control on December 16, 1970.

Changes in exemption limit. From July 27, 1967, the exemption limit for permits was raised from 3,000 square feet to 10,000 square feet except in the Metropolitan Region. From February 25, 1969 this change was extended to the areas of the Metropolitan Region outside Greater London. The exemption limit in Greater London was raised to 10,000 square feet from Devember 16, 1970.

Modification of Control. From April 1, 1969, office development permits were in most cases no longer needed for developments within the curtilage of an industrial building for which an industrial development certicate was issued. The figures for the year 1968 included 168 permits of this type, with gross area 2,485,000 square feet (18 per cent of the total area of permits issued) and an area net of relinquishments of 2,103,000 square feet (24 per cent of the net total).

Definitions of areas. The planning regions correspond to the new standard regions for statistical purposes as defined in the Board of Trade Journal of December 31, 1965, page 1567. Central London is the Greater London Conurbation Centre as defined in the General Register Office Census 1961 County Report: London. Up to December 31, 1971 the Metropolitan Region, an area of some 40 miles radius from the Centre of London, is as defined in Schedule 2 of the Control of Office and Industrial Development Act, 1965, but from January 1, 1972 the Outer Metropolitan Sub-division (Rest of Metropolitan Region) and the Outer South-East Sub-division (Rest of South East Planning Region) are as defined in the Regional Abstract of Statistics No.7. The West Midlands Conurbation is defined in the Control of Office Development (Designation of Areas) Order, 1965 as amended by the West Midlands Order 1965 (page 406, *Board of Trade Journal*, August 20, 1965).

Area Relinquished. Comprises office floor space relinquished for demolition or change of use to non-office uses.

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Northern Ireland index of production

THE provisional index of production for March 1972 is 157. This is one point lower than the index for February 1972 and three points lower than March 1971.

The index numbers for the main industrial groups with the increase or decrease on March 1971 shown in brackets are: textiles 234 (+1 point), clothing 135 (+4), engineering and metals 114 (−11), food, drink and tobacco 120 (+1), timber and furniture 144 (−), mineral products 141 (−4), other manufacturing industries 199 (−31), gas, electricity and water 215 (+2).

Cinema admissions and takings in February

DURING February, counted as a 4 week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 3.04 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £1.13 million. The comparable figures for Feburary 1971 were 3.57 million and £1.24 million respectively.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday May 26, 1972. BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Communicate To Live	BR/E 36150/28/5/77	23	May 24	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Basic Films Ltd.
Carry On Matron	BR/E 36151/28/5/77	89	May 24	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Peter Rogers Productions Ltd. and G. T. Productions Ltd.
The Ruling Class	BR/E 36156/28/5/77	157	May 24	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Keep Films Ltd.
Movietone News 2242	BR/E 35906/28/5/77	7	May 26	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2242A	BR/E 35907/28/5/77	7	May 26	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Believe In Me	F 36152	86	May 24	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Metro-Goldwyn Mayer Inc. and Chartoff-Winkler Productions Inc.
Puzzle of A Downfall Child	F 36153	103	May 24	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films Inc.
Sun On The Skin	F 36154	88	May 24	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Stepano Film, S.R.L. Rome.
How to Steal A Diamond In Four Uneasy Lessons	F 36155	101	May 24	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation
Zero Population Growth	F 36157	97	May 24	Scotia-Barber Distributors Ltd.	Sagittarius Productions Inc.

Note: A Direction had been made under Section 2(2) of the Films Act 1960, as amended by Section 10 of the Films Act 1970, extending the quota life of the film 'The Mikado' (BR/E 32175) for the years 1972 and 1973.

Note: In the list of films registered during the week ended April 14, 1972, the name of the maker of the film 'Incense for the Damned' (BR/E 36087/16/4/77) should read Titan International Productions Limited.

Vehicle production in April

In the four weeks to April 29, there were serious losses of production on account of industrial disputes in some plants, and as a result the high level of car production achieved in March was not maintained.

Cars

The average rate of car production recorded in April was 36,300 a week, which was 5 per cent higher than in April 1971 when there were similar losses of output. Production for the home market was 26 per cent higher than a year earlier, but for export markets output was 19 per cent lower. In seasonally adjusted terms total production in April was slightly below the average in the first quarter but sharply lower than the high figure in March mainly reflecting a fall back from the swollen level of home deliveries. Taking three-monthly figures, production in February to April was 5 per cent lower than in the previous three months, November to January.

Commercial vehicles

In the four week period the average rate of production of commercial vehicles was 7,900 a week, 19 per cent lower than in April 1971. Production for the home market was 9 per cent lower, and production for export, which continues to run at a relatively low level, was 33 per cent lower.

In seasonally adjusted terms, commercial vehicle production in the three months, February to April, was 17 per cent lower than in the previous three months.

Note

Both the April 1971 and April 1972 periods included Easter Monday, the significant part of the Easter holiday for most of the industry. Good Friday for which a number of plants do not stop production was included in the 1971 period, but not in the 1972 period.

TABLE 2. PRODUCTION- SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES — Thousands

	Passenger cars			Commercial vehicles		
	For home market	For export	Total	For home market	For export	Total
1966	82	52	134	21.7	14.8	36.6
1967	82	47	129	20.5	11.6	32.1
1968	84	67	151	21.6	12.5	34.1
1969	74	69	143	22.7	16.1	38.8
1970	77	60	137	22.3	15.8	38.1
1971	86	59	145	22.3	15.7	38.0
1971 1st quarter	72	62	134	19.1	14.8	33.9
2nd quarter	79	62	141	24.1	17.0	41.1
3rd quarter	87	58	145	22.4	16.7	39.1
4th quarter	104	56	160	23.8	14.1	37.9
1972 1st quarter	97	51	148	19.8	9.6	29.4
2nd quarter						
3rd quarter						
4th quarter						
1971 January	89	72	161	24.1	19.4	43.5
February	70	63	133	18.1	13.2	31.3
March	58	52	110	15.1	11.9	27.0
April	75	65	140	22.8	17.3	40.1
May	84	63	147	25.8	17.6	43.4
June	78	58	136	23.7	16.1	39.8
July	76	49	125	22.3	15.0	37.3
August	96	67	163	23.3	20 1	43.4
September	90	57	147	21.5	15.0	36.5
October	98	60	158	23.8	14.6	38.4
November	99	54	153	23.9	13.8	37.7
December	114	55	169	23.8	13.9	37.7
1972 January	94	51	145	21.7	9.8	31.5
February	86	46	132	17.3	8.0	25.3
March	110	56	166	20.3	11.1	31.4
April	93	52	145	20.6	11.7	32.3
Average of:						
Nov.-Jan. 1971	102	53	155	23.1	12.5	35.6
Feb.-April 1972	97	51	148	19.4	10.3	29.7
Percentage change	−6	−4	−5	−16	−18	−17

TABLE 1. RECORDED PRODUCTION

		Passenger cars (including taxis)				Commercial road vehicles			
	No. of weeks	For home market	For export	Totals	Weekly average	For home market	For export	Totals	Weekly average
1966	52	978,684	624,995	1,603,679	30,840	260,614	178,061	438,675	8,436
1967	52	988,273	563,740	1,552,013	29,846	245,692	139,414	385,106	7,406
1968	52	1,013,163	802,773	1,815,936	34,922	259,331	149,855	409,186	7,869
1969	53	892,758	824,315	1,717,073	32,398	272,998	192,778	465,776	8,788
1970	52	918,109	722,857	1,640,966	31,557	267,407	190,125	457,532	8,799
1971	52	1,027,462	714,478	1,741,940	33,499	268,278	187,928	456,206	8,773
1972									
1971 1st quarter	13	229,549	202,868	432,417	33,263	61,362	48,325	109,687	8,437
2nd quarter	13	262,133	207,999	470,132	36,164	78,247	55,252	133,499	10,269
3rd quarter	13	220,983	142,875	363,858	27,989	56,696	40,362	97,058	7,466
4th quarter	13	314,797	160,736	475,533	36,579	71,973	43,989	115,962	8,920
1972 1st quarter	13	312,399	167,804	480,203	36,939	63,793	31,477	95,270	7,328
2nd quarter	13								
3rd quarter	13								
4th quarter	13								
1971 January	4	88,238	67,956	156,194	39,048	24,143	18,882	43,025	10,756
February	4	67,660	66,545	134,205	33,551	17,975	13,999	31,974	7,994
March	5	73,651	68,367	142,018	28,403	19,244	15,444	34,688	6,938
April	4	73,283	64,880	138,163	34,541	22,147	17,018	39,165	9,791
May	4	88,407	67,827	156,234	39,059	26,295	18,499	44,794	11,199
June	5	100,443	75,292	175,735	35,147	29,805	19,735	49,540	9,908
July	4	51,379	34,364	85,743	21,436	15,864	11,623	27,487	6,872
August	4	69,418	49,437	118,855	29,714	15,927	12,359	28,286	7,072
September	5	100,186	59,074	159,260	31,852	24,905	16,380	41,285	8,257
October	4	98,468	52,145	150,613	37,653	23,382	14,461	37,843	9,461
November	4	95,276	50,140	145,416	36,354	23,010	14,220	37,230	9,308
December	5	121,053	58,451	179,504	35,900	24,581	15,308	40,889	8,176
1972 January	4	92,654	47,901	140,555	35,139	21,543	9,339	30,882	7,721
February	4	83,678	47,851	131,529	32,882	17,052	8,324	25,376	6,344
March	5	136,067	72,052	208,119	41,624	25,198	13,814	39,012	7,802
April	4	92,248	52,839	145,087	36,272	20,259	11,482	31,741	7,935
May	4								
June	5								
July	4								
August	4								
September	5								
October	4								
November	4								
December	5								

First British shopping plaza promotion in Southern California

THE South Coast Plaza at Costa Mesa, Orange County, South California is, in the words of the *Los Angeles Times*, 'a new kind of "Downtown" in making'. The Plaza is a fully-enclosed shopping precinct on two levels of over 80 stores, covering a complete range of merchandise, including clothing and accessories, toiletries, sports goods, jewellery, books, china, fabrics, furnishings, paper goods, toys, household goods, foodstuffs, and confectionery. One of its most important assets is its location. It has a pivotal position in the expanding western region of the States, and its proximity to the large industrial complex of Los Angeles means a constant overspill of business and population.

The South Coast Plaza has been designed to serve not only Costa Mesa, but also at least four other cities (Santa Ana, Newport Beach, Huntingdon Beach and Fountain Valley). A significant number of the area's basic industries are already geared towards the rapidly developing industrial and consumer markets. These include, in particular, high technology electronic industries, tourism and higher education. At present the population of Orange County stands at over one million and is predominantly young, fast-growing and affluent, with an attendant high-income, high-consumption economy. In a survey of typical Plaza shoppers, it was found that they are mostly women averaging about 35 years old, half of whom are from high-income professional or managerial households. Last year the Plaza had a turnover of $80 million, and some 507,000 people visited the centre in one week last December.

Plans well advanced

The management of the South Coast Plaza has decided to hold the first British Shopping Plaza promotion in Southern California, to be called BRITISH EXPO '72, from September 28 to October 8. With the co-operation of the British Government and British firms, plans are now well advanced for transforming the Plaza into a 'mini Britain'. Union Jack flags, heraldic banners, pennants, armorial shields and coats of arms will bedeck the area. Familiar London sights—replicas of the statue of Eros and the Trafalgar Square lions—will guard the main entrances. Cries of street traders, cockney songs, and the chimes of Big Ben will add an authentic sound. As further attractions for the shopper, special displays featuring different aspects of life in Britain will be set up. A 'Two Elizabeths' exhibition will illustrate the ties between Britain and California through the voyages of Sir Francis Drake, and the new Elizabethan age will show British achievements in science and technology. An Ancient Monuments exhibition will show some of the finest examples of prehistoric remains, medieval castles, palaces and mansions under the care of the Department of the Environment. Models of historical costumes, replicas of the Crown Jewels, golfing relics from the club at St. Andrews, a range of historic toys from an Edinburgh museum, and a giant mural of London's skyline should all make a vivid impact on shoppers.

Special events

A programme of events to boost the promotion will include performances by a Welsh choir, a Scottish Pipe Band, and Punch and Judy Shows by Professor Codman whose family first started a Punch and Judy Theatre in the early 1800s. An English policeman and policewoman will pound the Plaza beat, and Alfie Howard, Town Crier for the London Borough of Lambeth, will appear in his 18th century ceremonial costume.

The recent Trade Drive in California, 'Target California', stimulated immense West Coast interest in all things British, and with the British Week in San Francisco still fresh in Californian memory, the success of BRITISH EXPO '72 seems assured. The shops and stores are making considerable increases in their buying of British goods and will be on the lookout for new buying opportunities. Both the Plaza and Britain are going to benefit. The former will have a cohesive image and a compelling sales peg, and Britain will boost her exports to a discriminating and prosperous market.

● Inquiries should be made to Mr. C. J. Mather, Fairs and Promotions Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, EC4M 7HU (01-248 5757), ext: 265.

Dallas Carnival of Foods attracts British Mission

From the British Government Trade Office, Dallas

'TRY it, you'll like it'. This punch line from a currently popular television advertisement in the United States might well have been on the lips of many of those serving samples to the long line of eager tasters at the Carnival of Foods held in Dallas from May 5-7.

At this event a group of British food and beverage manufacturers orchestrated an unusual variation on a now familiar theme, under the leadership of Major-General Ian Harrison, Director-General of the British Food Export Council. Unlike the usual run of joint venture trade shows where exhibitors seek distribution, agents or customers, the nine British participants came with the knowledge that they have been well represented in the United States for some time and some of them are among Britain's top exporters in their field. Their particular quest, on this occasion, was to determine whether they were getting a reasonable share of the full potential of the American market and, if not, how they might best improve on their performance.

With a variety of products ranging over fine whiskies, beer, chocolates, cheese, biscuits, sauces and grocery items, together with a similar variety of representation and distribution methods, each member had his own particular problem to solve. The only common denominator was the retail customer and in a rather unusual exhibition it was the consuming public that posed most of the questions and provided some of the answers. The problem for most of the exhibitors was to determine whether the demand for imported food products declines the further distant one travels from New York, as sales figures and availability tend to suggest, or is there indeed an unrequited demand. The question asked by most visitors to the British stands was 'where can I buy it?' and it was this question that provided the answer that the British representative wanted to hear.

Market assessment

Dallas was the first stop for this ten-man mission currently touring the United States under the sponsorship of the British Food Export Council and the Department of Trade and Industry. Other visits will include Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Atlanta and New York and in each city they will display and sample their products to the trade at receptions arranged by the Consulate-General. At the end of the tour each member will have a more thorough knowledge of the regional markets, their tastes, customs, climate and eating habits, and will be better equipped to discuss the problems of nationwide distribution with his main importer/distributor.

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MISSIONS and TOURS

Spring 1972 Interstoff—a satisfactory Fair

From the British Consulate-General, Frankfurt-Am-Main

GOOD, and in some specific cases really excellent, business was reported by the majority of the 86 British exhibitors at the 27th Interstoff held in Frankfurt from May 15-18. This international clothing textiles fair takes place twice a year, and the spring event gives buyers from throughout the world an opportunity to see what the fabric designers have up their sleeves for the well-dressed woman—and hitherto to a much lesser extent for the well-dressed man—for the spring and summer of 1973.

Interstoff is a truly international fair. This time exhibitors from 19 countries vied with each other to sell to 21,000 trade visitors, 75 per cent of whom were non-German. The Federal Republic had the largest number of exhibitors with 188. Of the foreign contingents, France provided the largest with 111, followed by Italy with 109 and the United Kingdom in third place with 86. Austria and Switzerland had 38 and 34 respectively. The number of direct exhibitors was up by 21 on the spring 1971 total, while the number of manufacturers indirectly represented (eg on the stands of other exhibitors) dropped by 35.

Excellent display

The French exhibitors undoubtedly got a great deal of the limelight as the biggest foreign contingent and attracted good press coverage in the context of the Frankfurt-Lyon town twinning. However, the British contingent, too, made an excellent showing. Sixty British manufacturers participated in a joint venture sponsored by the Department of Trade and Industry in co-operation with the National Wool Textile Export Corporation.

Price increases of between 3 and 10 per cent did not appear to deter buyers, and the British exhibitors received a stream of inquiries and orders from, inter alia, EFTA, North American, Commonwealth, Middle and Far Eastern visitors. The approach of United Kingdom entry to the EEC did not bring any great increase in orders from member countries, but those firms which have already established links there (and particularly whose designers have given special study to the tastes of these markets) reported reasonable business whilst many of those not yet selling to Common Market customers received only a limited number of inquiries.

Knitted fabrics, in which there had been a boom over the last few years, were much less sought after, supply now well outstripping demand, but woven fabrics of all types, including cotton and denim and, as always, tartan were popular.

British clothing fabrics enjoy an excellent worldwide reputation and to continue to show at Interstoff is a 'must' for manufacturers interested in exporting. The autumn 1972 Interstoff from November 21-24 will, for the first time, have a special 'Fair within a Fair' devoted entirely to clothing fabrics for men, and the total British contingent at the fair, consequently enlarged, will form a major part of the event.

Information on 'T & I' material

Readers seeking detailed information on material published in *Trade and Industry*—such as the date on which a particular article was published—should contact the DTI Library at 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 3038). The library compiles the quarterly index to *Trade and Industry*.

Trade team from Wales off to China

TEN companies from Wales who make a wide range of capital goods and equipment will be represented on the first trade mission from Wales to visit the People's Republic of China.

Sponsored by the Development Corporation for Wales, and financially assisted by the Department of Trade and Industry, the mission is visiting China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

The mission was due to arrive in Hong Kong on May 30. Today, June 1, they leave for Peking, where the State Trading Corporations have their head offices. They will also visit Shanghai during their 10-12 days in China.

Leader of the group is Mr. Douglas G. Badham, chairman of the Development Corporation for Wales. Mr. Badham retired three years ago from the Powell Duffryn Group of Companies after 31 years, during which period he was closely associated with the industrial development of Wales. He is a member of the Welsh Council and chairman of the Industry and Planning Panel. He is also chairman of the Wales Gas Consultative Council, a director of several companies in South Wales and the West of England, and consultant to the largest private forestry group in the United Kingdom.

The other members of the mission are: Mr. H. J. Kroch, managing director, A.B. Electronic Components Ltd., Abercynon, Glamorgan; Mr. T. I. Macpherson, export manager, Aluminium Wire and Cable Co. Ltd., Port Tennant, Swansea, Glamorgan; Mr. R. Whittle, marketing director, Brown Lenox & Co. Ltd., Pontypridd, Glamorgan; Mr. E. G. Davies, marketing and sales director, GKN Rolled and Bright Steel Ltd., P.O. Box 3, Castle Works, Cardiff; Mr. R. A. Smith, Powell Duffryn Group, managing director, Hy-Mac Ltd., Rhymney, Monmouthshire; Mr. D. G. Keogh, technical sales manager, P. Leiner and Sons (Wales) Ltd., Treforest Industrial Estate, Pontypridd, Glamorgan; Mr. A. Littman, International Marketing Division, The Owen Organisation, York House, Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex; Mr. L. T. Davies, managing director, Royal Worcester Industrial Ceramics Ltd., Tonyrefail, Glamorgan, Mr. D. Bennett, export manager, Saunders Valve Co. Ltd., Cwmbran, Monmouthshire; and Mr. W. J. Swallow, director, J. K. Smit & Sons Diamond Tools Ltd., Mochdre, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire.

Secretary to the mission is Mr. Meirion Lewis, chief executive of the Development Corporation for Wales, a body financed and supported by industry, Local Authorities and the Government, to promote the industrial development of the Principality. Mr. Lewis has organised a number of major trade missions from Wales during the past six years.

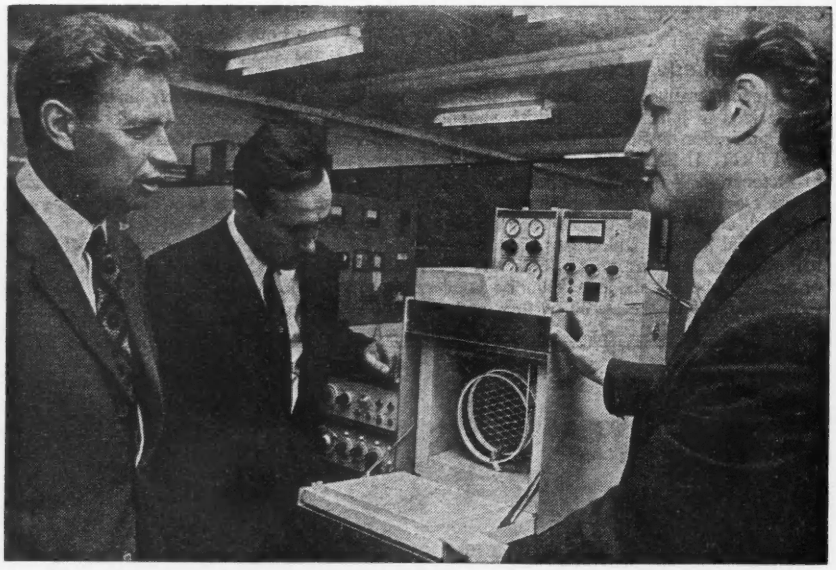
Industrial market study group to visit Italy

BRITISH businessmen are to make an industrial market study visit to Milan from June 11-17. The study group, organised by the *Financial Times* in association with HM Consulate General in Milan, will enable businessmen to study a complex, but potentially rewarding market, at first hand and make contact with Italian and local British business communities.

The programme has been divided between practical seminar sessions and visits to organisations and institutions. The seminars will include discussions on setting up a business in Italy, selecting agents, licensing in Italy, research and promotion, labour, transport and Italian business psychology.

The visit will be of interest to manufacturers of all kinds of industrial goods.

Enrolment forms are available from the *Financial Times* Conference Department, 388 Strand, London WC2R 0LT (Tel: 01-836 5444).



Two top Russian scientists from the Soviet Design Bureau of Analytical Instruments were recently in Cambridge visiting the head office of Pye Unicam Ltd. Mr. Komrakov, head of the Soviet Research Group, and Mr. Shavtvalishvili brought with them a Russian designed and built accessory which they tested on a Pye Unicam chromatograph. (Uses of Pye Unicam chromatographs include moon dust and drug analysis.) The tests were carried out to determine the accessory's suitability for use with the company's equipment. The final goal is for Pye Unicam to sell the accessory as an integral part of their chromatograph. Seen here are (left to right) Mr. Komrakov, and Mr. Shavtvalishvili discussing a Pye Unicam gas chromatograph with Mr. Michael Pye, chromatography product specialist.

TRADE INFORMATION

The United States market for medical equipment and supplies

THE total cost of health care in the United States of America in 1971 reached a record level of $75 billion, an increase of $7.2 billion over 1970. Within this total hospital care cost $22.5 billion in 1971, and some 30,260,125 patients were admitted to US hospitals at an average cost of $100 per patient per day. Estimates for 1972 point to the probability of a further increase in total costs to $80 billion. Even with the recent sluggishness of the economy US health care spending has been increasing even faster than it did in the boom period from 1969-1970 when the national total rose by some 160 per cent and from 5.4 per cent to 7 per cent of GNP.

The market for medical supplies and equipment is on the same enormous scale. Domestic shipments of supplies and equipment at manufacturers prices reached $2 billion in 1971 and informed sources predict a rise to $2.17 billion in 1972.

The British Trade Development Office in New York, wishing to bring the many opportunities of the US health care market to the notice of British manufacturers, has produced an outline survey of this attractive market situation on a national basis, with specific reference to the procurement procedures of hospitals in the New York, New Jersey and Connecticut areas.

The outline survey, designed principally to meet the needs of British firms which are new to the American health care market, was based substantially on the findings of a planned visiting programme. One key fact to emerge from these discussions was that, despite a preference for domestic goods among some hospitals funded by government, there are no insuperable barriers to selling British medical equipment in the USA., provided certain important commercial requirements are met. Predominant among these is the need to establish a US base of operation, whether a subsidiary company or an agent. Few purchasing directors want to become involved in the detail of fob or cif prices. They want the goods landed, cleared and delivered to their institutions, by a reliable locally-based representative available to handle not only the initial sale but also service, warranty and—most important for the vendor—further sales.

A summary of the survey has already been issued to subscribers to the Department of Trade and Industry's Export Intelligence Service. Copies may be obtained from the Department's Export Services Division at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU.

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

East Africa: proposed pesticides registration scheme

THE East African Pesticides Control Organisation, after consultation with the Pesticides Chemical Association of East Africa, issued an information circular on April 4 giving details of the draft proposals for an East African pesticides registration scheme. At present the scheme is only at the proposal stage and may be modified by any of the three countries involved, ie Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. The scheme, as proposed, would apply to all substances used as pesticides that is, insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, molluscicides, avicides, rodenticides, or similar substances for use in agriculture, veterinary, forestry, industrial programmes, home gardens, food-storage and public health in East Africa.

The proposed registration scheme for pesticides when established will enforce conditions for the sale and proper use of efficient and appropriate pesticide products in East Africa. It will be illegal to sell or use pesticides that have not been registered in East Africa as approved pesticides. The responsibility for providing the information required by the East African Pesticides Control Organisation, in respect of application for approval and registration of pesticide products, will be with the applicant.

It will also be an offence to sell, supply or import, for use, products which are unlabelled or whose labels do not comply with the conditions imposed at the time of registration. The term labelling includes information on leaflets or other materials accompanying the package.

Copies of the EAPCO information circular may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

France and Albania: trade arrangements

THE French *Moniteur du Commerce International* of May 1 published details of a new trade agreement signed on April 7, 1972 between France and Albania, covering the period January 1, 1972, to December 31, 1974. At the same time a protocol was signed regulating trade between the two countries for 1972. Albanian exports to France include preserved fruit pulp and jams, spirituous beverages, carpets, cotton fabrics, clothing and ammonium nitrate. French exports to Albania include agricultural products, industrial oils, chemical and pharmaceutical products, hides and skins, textiles, fabrics and clothing, machinery and equipment, non-ferrous metals, coke, tin and cables. Copies of the French text can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 423/408/288**

Advertising in *Trade and Industry*

Inquiries about advertising in *Trade and Industry* should be addressed to HMSO, Room D92, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN (Tel. 01-248 9876 ext 6147).

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Universal Copyright Convention

THE United Kingdom's instrument of ratification of the Universal Copyright Convention as revised (with protocols 1 and 2) in Paris on July 24, 1971, has been deposited with the Director General of UNESCO. The revised Convention, which was described in *Trade and Industry*, on August 12, 1971 (pages 302-3), comes into force three months after 12 other countries have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession. The United Kingdom is the first country to ratify the revised text.

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

European Communities

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*. The French texts may be seen on application.

General. Regulation (CEE) No. 978/72 relates to the fourth amendment of Regulation (CEE) No. 1013/71 on the procedures for applying Regulation (CEE) No. 974/71 relating to certain short-term economic policy measures to be taken in the agricultural sector following the temporary widening of the margins of fluctuation in the currencies of certain Member States. (*Journal Officiel* No. L113, May 15, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 979/72 fixes the countervailing amounts provided for by Regulation (CEE) No. 974/71 relating to certain short-term economic policy measures to be taken in the agricultural sector following the temporary widening of the margins of fluctuation in the currencies of certain Member States. (*Journal Officiel* No. L113, May 15, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 980/72 fixes, in the wine, cattlemeat, processed products with a fruit and vegetable base, as well as fish products sectors, the operative date of the countervailing amounts fixed by Regulation (CEE) No. 979/72. (*Journal Officiel* No. L113, May 15, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 998/72 fixes, in the pigmeat, egg and poultry, milk and milk products sectors, the operative date of the countervailing amounts fixed by Regulation (CEE) No. 979/72. (*Journal Officiel* No. L115, May 17, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1016/72 corrects certain countervailing amounts in the milk and milk products sector as well as the processed agricultural goods covered by Regulation (CEE) No. 1059/69. (*Journal Officiel* No. L116, May 18, 1972)

Milk and milk products. Regulation (CEE) No. 963/72 relates to the adjustments to be made to certain refunds fixed in advance in the milk and milk products sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. L110, May 11, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 990/72 relates to the procedures for the grant of aid for skimmed milk processed into compound feedstuffs and skimmed milk powder intended for animal feedstuffs. (*Journal Officiel* No. L115, May 17, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1032/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 673/72 relating to the levying of an export duty to limit the export of powdered skimmed milk. (*Journal Officiel* No. L117, May 19, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1038/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 986/68 laying down general rules on granting aid for skimmed milk and powdered skimmed milk for animal feeding stuffs. (*Journal Officiel* No. L118, May 20, 1972)

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Regulation (CEE) No. 991/72 relates to certain procedures for applying export levies on olive oil. (*Journal Officiel* No. L115, May 17, 1972)

Sugar. Regulation (CEE) No. 1008/72 modifies the export refunds fixed in advance and relates to the operative date of the countervailing amounts provided by Regulation (CEE) No. 979/72 in the sugar sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. L115, May 17, 1972)

Flax and hemp. Regulation (CEE) No. 1033/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 1195/71 relating to procedures concerning aid for flax and hemp. (*Journal Officiel* No. L117, May 19, 1972)

The lists of Tariffs, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Forestry plants. Decision 72/185/CEE completes Decision 72/85/CEE of January 14, 1972 authorising Belgium, France and the Netherlands to permit the marketing of propagation materials from *Pinus nigra Arn. var. austriaca*, subject to less stringent requirements. (*Journal Officiel* No. L112, May 14, 1972)

Decision 72/186/CEE authorises Belgium, France and the Netherlands to permit the marketing of propagation materials from *Picea abies Karst.*, subject to less stringent requirements. (*Journal Officiel* No. L112, May 14, 1972)

Decision 72/187/CEE amends the Decision of July 5, 1971 authorising Belgium, France, Italy and the Netherlands to permit the marketing of sylvicultural propagation materials from *Larix leptolepis* (*Sieb. and Zucc.*), *Gord.*, subject to less stringent requirements. (*Journal Officiel* No. L112, May 14, 1972)

Decision 72/188/CEE authorises Belgium, Germany, France and the Netherlands to permit the marketing of propagation materials from *Larix decidua Mill*, subject to less stringent requirements. (*Journal Officiel* No. 112, May 14, 1972)

Hops. Regulation (CEE) No. 1037/72 fixes the general rules on the grant and financing of aid to hop producers. (*Journal Officiel* No. L118, May 20, 1972)

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (CEE) No. 1035/72 relates to the common organisation of the markets in the fruit and vegetables sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. L118, May 20, 1972)

Silk and silk-worms. Regulation (CEE) No. 1045/72 relates to the procedures on aid for silk-worms. (*Journal Officiel* No. L118, May 20, 1972)

Processed agricultural products. Regulation (CEE) No. 1036/72 amends, in so far as it concerns tariff nomenclature, Regulations (CEE) Nos. 522/70 and 653/71 relating to the systems applicable to processed products with a cereals and rice base originating in the African and Malagasy Associated States or Overseas Countries and Territories and also originating in Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya. (*Journal Officiel* No. L118, May 20, 1972)

EDB ext. 7174/408

HARMONISATION OF LEGISLATION: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C34 dated April 7, 1972, contains the draft texts of the following proposed directives:

(i) proposed directive on the harmonisation of Member States' legislations relating to the classification, packing and labelling of dangerous substances

(ii) proposed directive amending the Council directive No. 67/548/EEC of June 27, 1967 concerning the harmonisation of legislative, statutory and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packing and labelling of dangerous substances.

It should be noted that the texts of the directives, when finally approved, may differ from the draft texts referred to above.

Correction. The *Journal Officiel* No. C34 dated April 7, 1972, contains a correction to the proposed directive, published in the *Journal Officiel* No. C26 of March 15, 1972, concerning the harmonisation of Member States' legislation relating to fertilisers.

The French texts may be seen on application. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES: Decision 72/184/CEE authorises France to exclude from Community treatment combined sound recorders and reproducers (CCT No. 92.11 A III) originating in Japan and freely circulating in the other Member States. (*Journal Officiel* No. L112, May 14, 1972)

Decision 72/190/CEE authorises Italy to exclude from Community treatment valves and tubes (CCT No. 85.21 A) originating in Japan and freely circulating in the other Member States. (*Journal Officiel* No. L112, May 14, 1972)

The French texts may be seen on application. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

UNCTAD GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM: *Trade and Industry* dated January 27, 1972, contained a notice about Regulations (CEE) Nos. 2795/71 and 2797/71 relating to the opening of tariff preferences for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972, for certain goods originating in developing countries. The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L115 dated May 17, 1972, contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 1007/72 reimposing the common customs tariff duties on cellulose nitrates (CCT No. 39.03 BII) originating in Yugoslavia, the beneficiary of tariff preferences specified in Regulation (CEE) No, 2795/71 and the *Journal Officiel* No. L117 dated May 19, 1972 contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 1034/72 reimposing the common customs tariff duties on outer garments, clothing accessories and other knitted articles, not elastic nor rubberised (CCT No. 60.05 A ex II and ex B) originating in developing countries benefiting from tariff preferences specified in Regulation (CEE) No. 2797/71.

Trade and Industry dated January 17, 1972, contained a notice about Regulation (CEE) No. 2794/71 relating to the opening, allocation and administration of Community quotas for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972, for certain goods originating in developing countries. The *Journal Officiel* No. C48 dated May 13, 1972 contains an announcement that the quotas for imports into the EEC of the following goods which were set up by Regulation (CEE) No. 2794/71 have been exhausted. With effect from May 13, 1972 imports into the EEC of the following goods originating in Hong Kong attract the full rate of customs duty:

EEC Common Customs Tariff no.	Description of goods
66.01	Umbrellas and sunshades (including walking-stick umbrellas, umbrella tents and similar umbrellas)
67.04	Wigs, false beards, hair pads, curls, switches and the like, of human or animal hair or of textiles; other articles of human hair (including nets) . . .

The French texts of the Regulations and announcements referred to above may be seen on application. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

ETHYL ALCOHOL: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C43 dated April 29, 1972, contains the draft text of a proposed regulation setting up a common organisation of the market in ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin with additional provisions for ethyl alcohol of non-agricultural origin as well as certain products containing alcohol. The French text may be seen on application. It should be noted that the text of any Regulation finally approved, may differ from the draft text referred to above. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

Iceland

IMPORT FEE: The Icelandic authorities have announced that with immediate effect an import fee is to be levied on motor vehicles and motor-cycles. The fee on buses (tariff heading 87.02.20) and trucks of a carrying capacity of six tons or over (tariff heading ex 87.02.33/34) will be 15 per cent of the customs value. Other vehicles and motor-cycles will be subject to a fee of 25 per cent of the cif value. The following items will be exempt from the fee:

Tariff heading	
87 02 31	Ambulances and snow vehicles
87 02 32	Snow sledges
87 02 38	Ambulances also used for other special purposes
87 03 01	Fire engines
87 03 02	Snow ploughs
87 03 09	Other special use vehicles

EDB ext. 458/459/461

Sweden

FOOD ACT: The regulations governing the new Swedish Food Act, which came into force on January 1, have now been published. Copies of the regulation (in Swedish) are available to British exporters on application. **EDB ext. 458/459/461**

Spain

IMPORT QUOTAS—PAPER-MAKING MATERIAL: The Spanish *State Gazette* announced the following import quotas with a customs duty of 3 per cent valid until December 31, 1972.

Tariff no.	Description	Quota in tons
47.01-B.1.b 47.01-B.2.b	Chemical pulp (soda sulphate and bisulphite) other than unbleached.	100,000
47.02-A 47.02-B	Waste paper and paperboard. Scrap articles of paper or of paperboard fit only for use in paper-making.	40,000

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Israel

SURCHARGE: The Israeli authorities have ordered that the surcharge levied on certain imports is repealed in the case of the following items as from April 9, 1972:

Item no.	Description
41.01	Raw hides and skins (fresh, salted, dried, pickled or limed), whether or not split, including sheepskins in the wool
41.02	Bovine cattle leather (including buffalo leather) and equine leather
41.03	Sheep and lamb leather
41.06	Chamois dressed leather
41.10	Composition leather with a basis of leather or leather fibre in plates, sheep or rolls
42.05	Sheets or ribbons, braided, of leather or of composition leather

TARIFF AMENDMENT: The Israeli authorities announce the following amendment to the Customs Tariff:

Item no.	Description	Rate of duty
90.17.4000	Needles hollow through their whole length	50% ad val

EDB ext. 420/475

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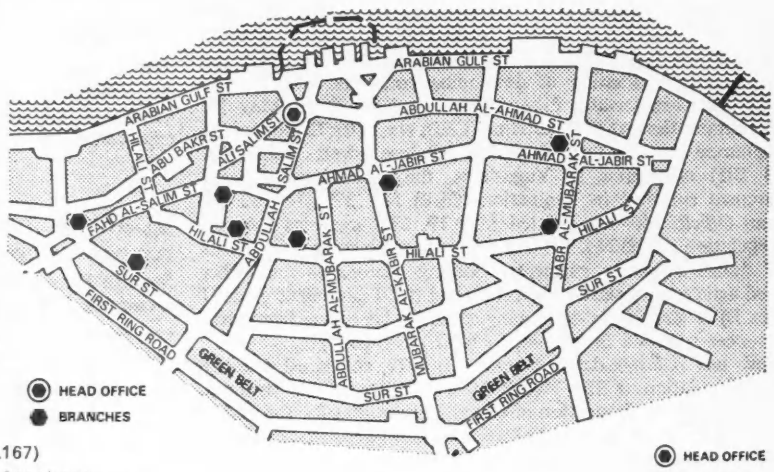

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Competition for research on small firms

DTI TO AWARD £2,000

The Department of Trade and Industry announces an open competition for a research grant of £2,000 to be awarded to the best proposal for a six months research project. The research may examine any aspect of the operation, management or exporting activities of small firms in any sector(s) of trade or industry.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified individuals in any walk of life (except Civil Servants) who are currently resident in the United Kingdom.

The successful applicant will be responsible for carrying out the research and for submitting a report to the Department within six months of the commencement of the research, which must have been started by 30th November, 1972. Closing date for entries to the competition is 3rd July, 1972.

Full details and application forms can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry, Small Firms Division (2), Room 245, Abel House, John Islip Street, London, S.W.1, telephone 01-834 4422, Ext. 361 or 14.

ISRAEL
continued

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: The Israeli authorities have announced amendments to the Customs Tariff which affect the following items:

07.03.1000	39.01.7510	50.09.1000	59.11.1100
08.03.2000	39.01.7590	50.09.9990	59.11.9910
08.04.2000	39.02.1011	50.10.1000	59.12.3030
09.01.3000	39.02.3000	50.10.9990	59.12.3090
09.02.1000	39.02.4599	51.01.1020	59.12.9910
13.02.1030	39.02.5040	51.01.2020	59.13.1010
15.07.9920	39.02.5051	51.02.1090	59.13.1020
15.08.9910	39.02.5059	51.02.2090	59.13.1099
16.04.2099	39.02.5060	51.02.3000	59.13.9900
17.04.4010	39.02.5071	51.02.9911	60.01.1000
17.04.4090	39.02.5072	51.03.1020	60.01.2010
17.04.5000	39.02.5081	51.03.2020	60.01.2091
18.05	39.02.5089	51.04.9110	60.01.9910
18.06.1000	39.02.5510	51.04.9120	60.01.9920
18.06.2000	39.02.9912	51.04.9199	60.01.9990
18.06.3000	39.02.9919	51.04.9910	60.03.3000
18.06.9900	39.03.3010	51.04.9920	60.03.9910
19.05	39.03.3090	51.04.9999	60.03.9990
20.01.1000	39.03.4010	52.01	60.04.1000
20.02.1000	39.03.4021	52.02.1000	60.04.2000
20.02.4000	39.03.4029	52.02.2000	60.04.3000
20.02.5000	39.03.4031	52.02.9900	60.04.9900
20.05	39.03.4032	53.06	60.05.1010
20.06.3000	39.03.9920	53.07	60.05.1090
20.06.4000	39.03.9941	53.08	60.05.9910
20.07.1000	39.03.9949	53.09	60.05.9990
21.02.1000	39.05.9910	53.10	60.06.1010
21.04.9900	39.06.9910	53.11	60.06.1020
21.06.1020	39.07.1399	53.12.1000	60.06.1099
21.06.1030	39.07.1410	53.12.9900	60.06.3020
21.06.1090	39.07.1420	53.13.1000	60.06.3030
22.03.1000	39.07.1441	53.13.9900	60.06.3091
22.03.9900	39.07.1449	54.05	60.06.3999
23.07.9910	39.07.1451	55.06.9900	60.06.4010
25.01	39.07.1452	55.07.1000	60.06.4090
27.10.6000	39.07.1460	55.07.9900	61.01.9910
29.38.1031	39.07.1471	55.08	61.01.9990
29.38.1039	39.07.1479	55.09.3000	61.02.1000
30.03.1000	39.07.5090	55.09.9990	61.02.2000
30.03.1500	39.07.5300	56.05.1020	61.02.9900
30.03.2000	39.07.5400	56.05.1099	61.03.1000
30.03.2500	39.07.5500	56.05.2030	61.03.2000
30.03.9910	39.07.5700	56.05.2091	61.03.3000
30.03.9921	39.07.6000	56.05.2092	61.03.9900
30.03.9929	39.07.6220	56.05.2099	61.04.1000
30.03.9990	39.07.9941	56.06.1020	61.04.2000
30.04.2010	39.07.9949	56.06.1091	61.04.9900
30.04.2090	40.06.2090	56.06.1099	61.05.1000
32.09.9990	40.08.2000	56.06.2030	61.05.9900
33.05.1000	40.09	56.06.2091	61.06.1000
33.05.9900	40.10.9990	56.06.2092	61.06.9900
33.06.1510	40.11.1011	56.06.2099	61.09.1000
33.06.1591	40.11.3093	56.07.1010	61.09.2090
33.06.1599	40.11.3099	56.07.1020	61.09.3000
33.06.4010	40.11.4091	56.07.1099	61.10.9900
33.06.4090	40.11.4099	56.07.2010	62.03.2090
33.06.6010	40.13.2091	56.07.2020	62.03.9990
33.06.6090	40.14.6000	56.07.2099	62.04.9900
33.06.6500	40.14.9991	57.08	62.05.3000
33.06.7010	40.16	58.01	62.05.4000
33.06.7090	41.02.9910	58.02	62.05.5000
33.06.9900	41.02.9991	58.03	62.05.9900
34.01.2000	41.02.9999	58.04.3000	64.01.1000
34.01.3000	42.05.9000	58.04.9900	64.01.2000
34.01.9900	43.02.2000	58.05.2010	64.01.9900
34.02.9990	43.02.3000	58.05.2020	64.02.9900
34.03.9910	43.02.4010	58.05.2099	64.03
34.05.1000	43.02.4020	58.07.1010	64.04
36.06.1000	43.03.1010	58.07.1090	64.05.1000
36.06.9900	43.04	58.07.9900	66.01
38.19.9929	44.18.1000	58.09.1031	67.04.1010
39.01.1053	48.01.2029	58.09.1032	68.14.9900
39.01.3000	48.01.3010	58.09.9900	68.16.1500
39.01.3510	48.01.3090	58.10.3010	69.07
39.01.3520	48.01.9912	58.10.3091	69.08
39.01.3531	48.01.9919	59.02.1010	69.10.1000
39.01.3539	48.06.9900	59.03.1010	69.10.9900
39.01.3540	48.07.1500	59.03.1091	69.11
39.01.3551	48.09.1000	59.06.1000	69.12
39.01.3552	48.15.1500	59.06.9990	70.04.2011
39.01.3561	48.19.1000	59.07.9910	70.04.9911
39.01.3569	48.21.1500	59.08.3020	70.05.1011
39.01.4019	48.21.9910	59.08.3090	70.05.9911
39.01.7099	50.07.1000	59.09.3000	70.08.9900
70.10.3010	82.02.2032	85.01.2112	87.12.2061
70.13	82.03.1010	85.03.1091	87.12.2069
70.17.1090	82.03.1020	85.03.1099	89.01.2090
70.20.3500	82.03.1031	85.08.9910	90.01.2000
71.16.2510	82.05.3091	85.08.9920	90.01.3010
71.16.2600	82.05.9919	85.09.1010	90.03.1020
73.12.6000	82.07	85.09.2000	90.03.1090
73.20.5010	82.09.2090	85.09.3000	90.04.1000
73.23.1000	82.10.1000	85.15.4019	90.04.9990
73.24.9919	82.10.9990	85.15.4035	90.17.4090
73.25.9910	82.11.2010	85.20.1091	90.23.3000
73.29.9911	82.14.9900	85.20.1099	90.23.9930
73.31.9910	83.09.1010	85.20.2013	91.02
73.32.1000	83.09.1090	85.20.2019	91.04.9900
73.32.2000	83.09.2010	85.20.2221	91.07.9900
73.33.2000	84.06.9991	87.06.3000	91.08.9900
73.36.1011	84.15.2000	87.06.5000	94.01
73.38.1010	84.18.9914	87.06.5510	94.03
73.39.9900	84.20.5030	87.06.5590	94.04.3010
73.40.1050	84.21.7100	87.06.6000	96.02.9910
74.15.1000	84.22.4030	87.06.6500	97.02.1000
74.17.1010	84.41.1021	87.09.3000	97.03.1090
76.03.3000	84.41.1031	87.10.9900	97.03.3000
76.10.5000	84.59.8600	87.12.1020	97.04.1090
76.15.1010	84.61.1000	87.12.2053	98.01.9910
76.16.7000	84.63.2020	87.12.2056	98.03.1010
76.16.7500	85.01.2111	87.12.2057	98.03.2020
			98.05.5000

British exporters with inquiries should specify the item(s) in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Iran

IMPORT REGULATIONS: The Iranian Ministry of Economy notifies that, pending further notice, importation of the following goods does not require prior permission of the Ministry:

Iron or steel beams, except those from 20 mm to 50 mm.

Iron or steel bars, rods, circular sections, except circular section beams of diameters 11 mm to 32 mm.

It is also notified that importation of the following items does require prior permission of the Ministry:

Iron or steel wire rope of diameters greater than 10 mm.

Frames, metal tanks, rings, spokes, steering mechanism, carriers of bicycles, tool boxes for motor-cycles and velocipedes.

EDB ext. 420/475

Ghana

IMPORTATION OF RAW MATERIALS: The following notice was published in the Ghana *Commercial and Indusrtial Bulletin* of May 12:

Notice to approved/recognised industrial establishments: Government proposes to establish a central procurement agency to import raw materials for distribution to industrial importers who are duly registered with the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism (Trade Division) and whose manufacturing industries have been approved/recognised by the Ministry of Trade, Industries and Tourism (Industries Division).

2. This notice covers all types of imported raw materials, whether imported directly by the manufacturer or by an import agency. Industrial importers who have submitted particulars in response to Notice No. 390 published in the Ghana *Commercial and Industrial Bulletin* No. 19 dated February 25, should also submit particulars in accordance with this Notice.

3. Registered industrial importers who are qualified in terms of paragraph 1 above should submit particulars regarding details of specification of raw materials, unit measurement, prices, stocks 1973 requirement, suppliers and conditions of purchase.

Particulars should be submitted in duplicate in accordance with the schedule as published in the above Bulletin.

EDB ext. 471/472/473

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Republic of South Africa

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATION: Customs Tariff Application List No. 552, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of May 19, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:—

Certain stewpans, saucepans and casseroles of iron or steel, and holloware of iron or steel for kitchen or table use.

Chokes and ballasts (85.01.45.10 and 85.01.45.20).

Shock absorbers (87.06.75.90)

Radio receiving sets and subassemblies (85.14.20/30 and 85.15.40/50, and /55).

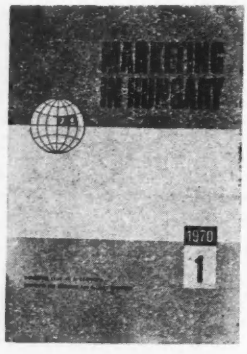
British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requiring further information should address inquiries to Commercial Relations and Exports Department. **CRE ext. 2274**

Australia

CONTINUOUS FILAMENT NYLON AND POLYESTER RAW YARN—Special Advisory Authority inquiry result: As a result of an Australian Special Advisory Authority inquiry on continuous filament nylon and polyester raw yarn, tariff item 51.01.900 (see *Trade and Industry*, April 13), a temporary duty has been imposed of 45 cents per pound on imports from all sources in addition to the normal duty of 20 per cent General and 10 per cent Preferential on raw yarn containing 50 per cent or more of polyamide and/or polyester fibres. By-law arrangements have been made to enable individual quotas of continuous filament polyamide and polyester yarns to be imported without attracting temporary additional duties. Quotas will be based on the percentage of imports during the year ended June 30, 1971. Further details will be published as soon as possible. Reference CRE 864/72.

Tariff Board Inquiry. The Australian Minister for Trade and Industry has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of continuous filament raw yarns of polyester or polyamide (tariff item 51.01.900). This reference has been made as a result of representations by local industry. Details of the tariff items under which the goods are dutiable may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch (ext. 468/469/401). The matter has been reported by the British High Commission at Canberra, which has been asked to notify the Australian authorities as soon as possible of UK interests proposing to give evidence; notification in this instance must be given to the Australian authorities not later than June 14. Before that date, therefore, UK trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Division, quoting reference No. CRE 893/72. Evidence may be submitted to the Tariff Board either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the facilities provided by the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447). The association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member.

RESINS OF THE PROPYLENE TYPE—Special Advisory Authority inquiry result: Following the Special Advisory Authority inquiry on resins of the propylene type, tariff item 39-02-130 (see *Trade and Industry* April 20), a temporary support value of 512 dollars per ton has been imposed on natural resin and 566 dollars per ton on other polymers and co-polymers. A temporary support duty of 90 per cent of the support value differential will operate in addition to the normal duty of 40 per cent General and 30 per cent Preferential. These new duties do not apply to goods in transit on or before April 10 provided they are entered for home consumption. Reference CRE 2762/71. **CRE ext. 2318/2319**



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New Zealand

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The New Zealand Government has issued Customs Tariff Amendment Order (No. 8) 1972, which came into force on April 28, amending items 37.01.009 and 37.02.009 in the New Zealand Customs Tariff. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

Venezuela

ALTERATIONS TO TARIFF ON BUTTONS: By Resolution 390 of April 25 the General Administration of the Venezuelan National Ports Authority has partially amended the Customs tariff heading for buttons as follows:

Tariff no.	Description	Duty Bolivares per kg.
899.05.01	Suppressed	
899.05.02	Suppressed	
899.05.19	Of other materials, not specified	
899.05.19.1	Buttons, of plastic materials	40.00
899.05.19.2	Other buttons (4)	12.00
899.05.19.3	Other, except buttons	2.00

(4) = Licence required from Ministry of Development.

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Uruguay

STATE OIL AND ALCOHOL MONOPOLY (ANCAP) IMPORTS: Uruguayan Decree No. 302/972 of April 27 exempts the State Oil and Alcohol Monopoly (ANCAP) during the period January 1 to December 31, 1972 from the 18 per cent Additional Import Tax established in Article 173 of Law No. 13637 of December 21, 1967, on imports of the following goods.:

Crude petroleum and by-products
Lubricating oils and greases
Raw materials for the refining of fuels in accordance with the list established in Article 8 of Decree of June 28, 1962
Raw materials for the manufacture of lubricating oils and greases in accordance with the list established in Article 20 of Decree of June 28, 1962
Fire-fighting materials and products
Spare parts, accessories, goods and products for the petroleum, alcohol and cement industries
Laboratory material, spare parts and accessories
Ethyl and methyl alcohols
Raw materials for the manufacture of alcohols
Gypsum
Ferrous bauxite
Fuses and explosives
Sulphur
Bauxite
Sodium nitrate

Imports will also be exempted from prior deposits established under Article 3 of Decree No. 790/67 of December 1, 1967.

Consular duties to be paid for shipments of goods made by ANCAP during the period January 1 to December 31, 1972, will be liquidated in the following way:

(a) The exchange rate of UR $ 55 per US $1 is fixed for calculating the valuation of consular rate charges.

(b) The consular value of the Uruguayan peso is fixed at US $0.50 for crude petroleum and by-products, lead tetraethyl, alcohol and distilled product of fermented pomace, and US $1.05 for all other goods.

(c) The amount of Consular duties which are paid for in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Control Department of Consular Documents) in Montevideo, will be liquidated by ANCAP at the rate of exchange of UR $99 per US $1.

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Brazil

DUTY-FREE QUOTAS FOR SOME IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS: Brazilian Customs Policy Council Resolution No. 1265 establishes the annual duty-free quotas for iron and steel products falling under the following Brazilian tariff numbers:

73.08.00.00	73.11.05.00	73.13.01.00	73.13.03.00	73.13.07.03
73.11.03.00	73.11.07.00	73.13.02.00	73.13.04.99	73.15.15.99

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Ecuador

POTATOES PROHIBITED FROM PEST-ENDEMIC COUNTRIES: Supreme Decree 272 of May 5, prohibits the importation into Ecuador of potatoes, and sacks and containers which have been used in collecting and transporting potatoes, originating in countries affected by the Potato Root Eel worm (also known as the Golden Potato Nematode). **CRE ext. 2288**

United States

DRUGS: *Trade and Industry* of February 3 referred to a review of over-the-counter drugs by the US Food and Drug Administration. Regulations for classifying these drugs as safe and effective for use have now been published. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

NEW YORK STATE 'BUY-AMERICAN' BILL: The bill, which would have confined purchases by the State authorities and agencies to products of United States origin, has not been enacted. With the recent ending of the New York State legislative session for 1972, the bill falls. **CRE ext. 3364**

ELECTRON MICROSCOPES: *Trade and Industry* of January 6 referred to an 'escape clause' investigation by the US Tariff Commission into imports of certain microscopes and diffraction apparatus. The Tariff Commission has now reported to the President that imports of these items are not causing serious injury to the domestic industry. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

MOTOR-CYCLE HELMETS: A new standard is proposed by the United States authorities which would require protective headgear manufactured for use by motor cyclists and other motor vehicle users to meet minimum specified performance requirements. The proposed effective date is March 1, 1973, with additional requirements effective September 1, 1974. Comments should be submitted (preferably ten copies) by August 11 to Docket Section, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Room 5221, 400 Seventh Street SW, Washington DC 20590; Docket No. 72-6 should be quoted. (FR 19.5.72) **CRE ext. 2397**

Canada

BRITISH COLUMBIA—SAFETY REGULATIONS: *Trade and Industry* of April 13 (page 79), contained a notice about the new safety regulations adopted by the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board. A copy of the regulations is available in Tariff Section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

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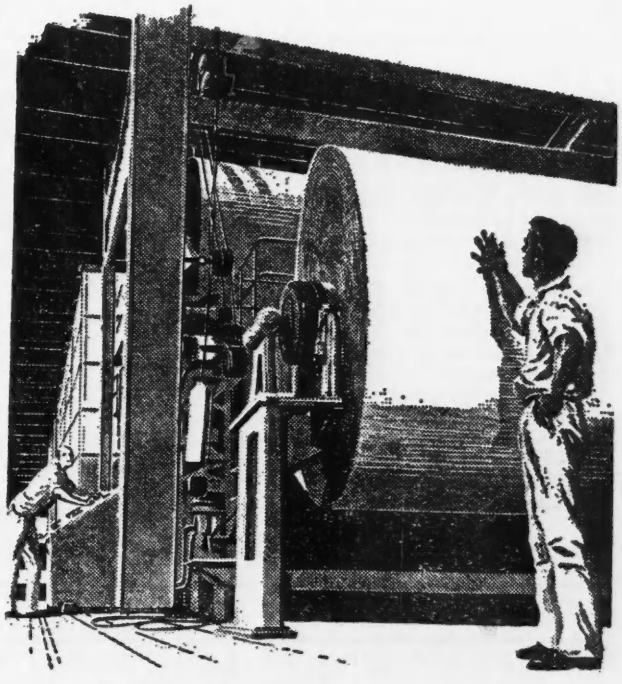

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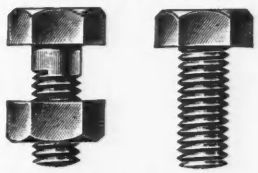

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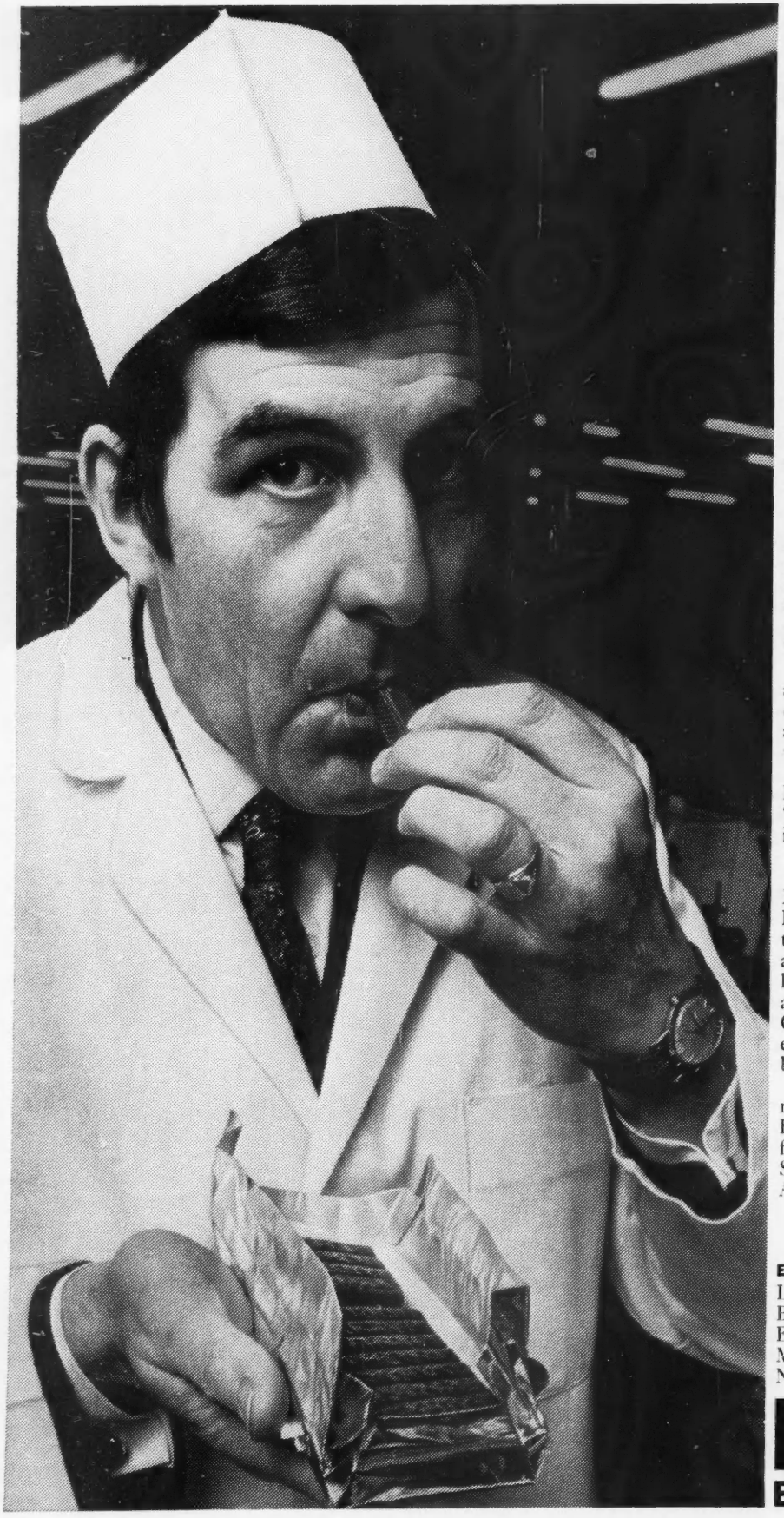

If the crunch comes, what protects the exporter?

'We've liberated the wafer,' says export manager Mr F.B.S. (left), and he has a fair enough claim. Before the war, the wafer biscuit was a Cinderella in the U.K. market. Today, stimulated by this young Glamorganshire-based company, the market is a large one. The company has built a thriving business, specialising in own-label brands and now expanding into the market for dietary biscuits.

More markets, more risks

Home growth has been paralleled with growth overseas. Export turnover has risen tenfold since 1960 to a current figure of around £700,000 as the company has penetrated into new markets in U.S.A., Europe and Japan.

More markets means more customers, and this in turn means greater risk of bad debts. Mr F.B.S. relies on ECGD insurance to protect his company for whenever this particular crunch comes.

He cites the hypermarket boom in Europe as a current potential danger: 'Everybody's building them, and some inevitably will bite the dust.'

Value for money

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ECGD could help your company cut risks, export more. Talk to your local ECGD Manager, or write for the free fully-explanatory booklet to Information Section, ECGD, Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL

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